

First Province of
**WESTERN
CANADA**



OWN A FARM OF YOUR OWN IN **MANITOBA**

Published by the authority of
**THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE & IMMIGRATION
FOR THE PROVINCE OF
MANITOBA**

**HON. GEORGE DUFFIN, M.P.
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & IMMIGRATION**





THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Entered Confederation of Dominion of Canada 1870

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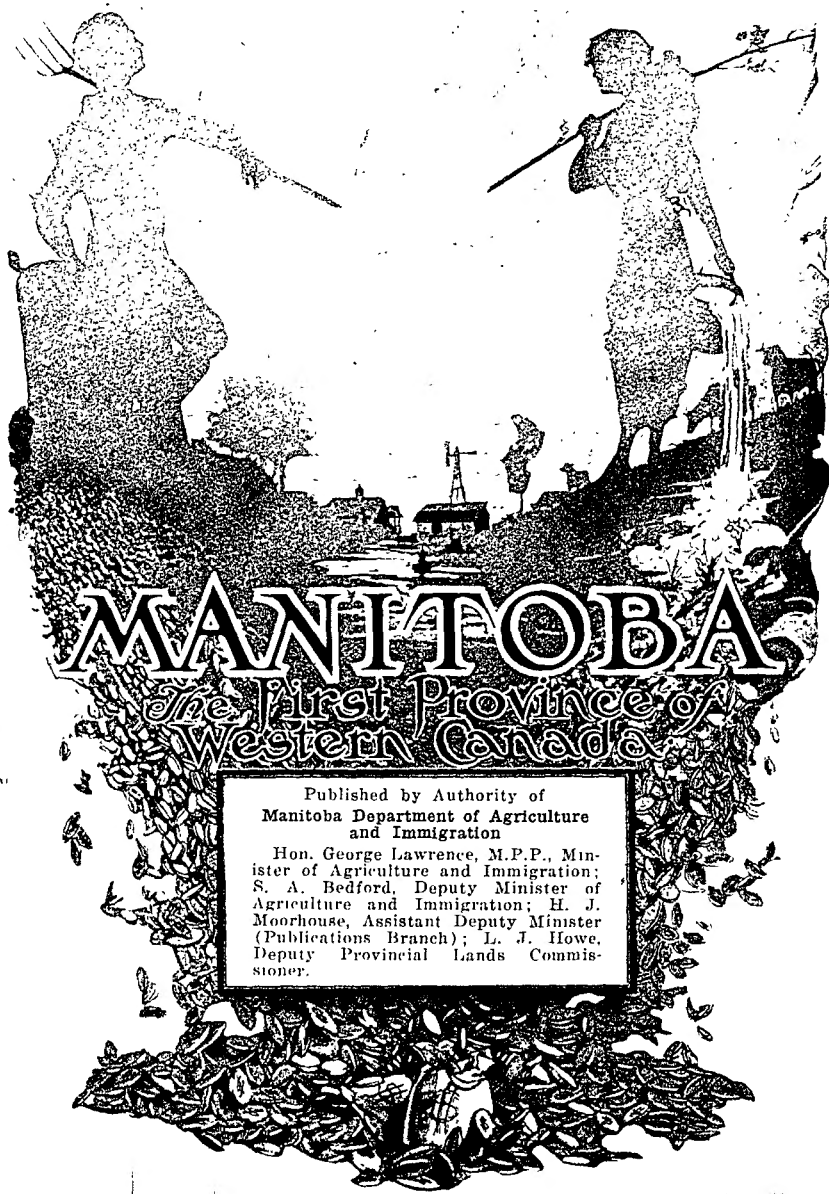
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Seat of Provincial Government, Province of Manitoba



MANITOBA

*The First Province of
Western Canada*

Published by Authority of
Manitoba Department of Agriculture
and Immigration

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ister of Agriculture and Immigration;
S. A. Bedford, Deputy Minister of
Agriculture and Immigration; H. J.
Moorhouse, Assistant Deputy Minister
(Publications Branch); L. J. Howe,
Deputy Provincial Lands Commis-
sioner.



Oats in stook on farm of Mr. George Greiner, near Gladstone, Manitoba. These oats threshed 100 bushels to the acre. The quality of Manitoba grain is unequalled anywhere in the world.



INTRODUCTORY

British North America, known as the Dominion of Canada, is the largest and most important colony of the British Empire. It extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, so rich in resources that it is impossible to measure the greatness of its future.

Canada is divided into nine organized provinces, varying in size and with a wonderful range in climate, natural advantages and industries. North of these provinces the territory is still unorganized. The nine provinces fall naturally into two groups—five in Eastern Canada and four large provinces in Western Canada. Three of these (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) make up the wonderful Canadian prairie country, one of the greatest agricultural areas in the world. Beyond is the Rocky Mountain province of British Columbia, extending to the Pacific coast.

Of the three prairie provinces, Manitoba comes first. Not only was it the first of the western provinces to enter the Dominion confederation, but for many years it was the sole province in the great prairie country; not only is it geographically the first province in Western Canada, travelling westward, but its early development has established within its borders for all time to come the great market-centre for the entire country. Manitoba's capital city, Winnipeg, is known everywhere as the big distributing point for all Western Canada, and no matter to what tremendous extent the West develops in the years to come, the growth of Winnipeg and Manitoba will keep pace.

The Province of Manitoba has an area of 251,832 square miles, a total approximate land area of 147,152,880 acres, and vast water spaces which are an important factor in Manitoba's climatic advantages as an agricultural province. When it is remembered that the total acreage under crop is in 1914 only 7,660,072 acres, some idea may be gathered of the wonderful development ahead when the cultivated acreage has reached, say, 30 million acres.

Manitoba's great need is men to go on the land. Millions of acres of the richest soil in the world are waiting in Manitoba for men to possess them, to swell the figures of the province's increasing production. Therein lies the new-comer's great opportunity for independence and prosperity. And because his success will add to the economic strength of Canada, and thereby the great Empire of which we are proud to be a part, the Cana-

dian Government offers Free Homesteads to all who will give loyal and industrial citizenship in return for 160 acres of fertile land in a country where British traditions are upheld and where British law and justice hold sway.

Although Manitoba is the oldest settled province in Western Canada, with all the established advantages which that ensures, there is room for thousands more settlers. Free Homesteads in splendid locations are available, and the opportunity of establishing himself in a home of his own at the very hub of the country's markets is one which no man intending to better himself can afford to neglect.

This booklet is only one of several which have been issued for your information by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. It does not aim to cover the subject of Manitoba's manifold resources, its wonderful market conditions or its fame as the Home of Mixed Farming in the West. But in the following pages will be found a brief sketch of agricultural conditions, together with a description of many Manitoba districts in any of which the new-comer can locate to advantage.

Manitoba extends a sincere and earnest invitation to choose this province as the place for your Canadian farm home. Back of that invitation is a firm belief that nowhere are the opportunities greater, the soil richer, the climate more healthy. If you have decided to go farming in Canada, you will naturally want to study the facts carefully in order that you may select the most advantageous location for building your personal success. Manitoba has a great deal to offer you—so much, in fact, that you will be lacking in business foresight if you do not investigate this province thoroughly.

To assist you in obtaining the desired information, Manitoba has established Manitoba Government Offices in the Old Country at the following addresses: 65a Baldwin St., Bristol, England, and 33 Foyle St., Londonderry, Ireland. If at all possible, have a personal talk with the Government Commissioner in charge of the office nearest you. At least write him fully about your plans and let him help you to a solution of any apparent difficulties which may present themselves to you.

If you decide to accept a share of Manitoba's prosperity, rest assured that you will be welcomed right royally.



Wheat on the farm of A. E. McIntyre, Russell, Manitoba. Note the parklike nature of the country. Manitoba possesses many park districts, where conditions are ideal for Mixed Farming.



MANITOBA WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN

The World's Finest Wheat Standard is "Manitoba No. 1 Hard"

For a long time Western Canada has been famous in the commercial centres of the world as a wonderful wheat-growing country. It is the granary of the Empire—a far-flung ocean of food products which has already attained greatness, even though its development is only beginning. Not so many years ago the man who said the Western Canadian prairies would produce fine wheat was laughed at; but the early settlers who came to the Province of Manitoba proceeded to demonstrate the amazing possibilities of our soil and startled the world with the high quality of their grain. To-day the world's finest wheat standard is "Manitoba No. 1 Hard."

Western Canada may be described as a series of separate plains or steppes, extending westward from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains. The soil of these areas varies greatly in character, the most easterly portion in the Red River Valley being generally a rich, black clay loam, wonderfully fertile. West of this valley the soil is somewhat lighter, but generally quite fertile and suitable for the most important cereals.

Why Manitoba Wheat Leads

It is a well known fact that the farther north wheat can be matured the higher is its quality for milling purposes. This is largely due to the longer period of daylight during the growing season and the absence of hot, parching winds during the summer months. Another factor in Manitoba supremacy is the large amount of nitrogenous matter in the Manitoba soil. Exhaustive chemical experiments have shown that the percentage of gluten in Manitoba wheat is much higher than in any other samples grown in America; the flour from this wheat makes a high loaf with a large moisture content and good color.

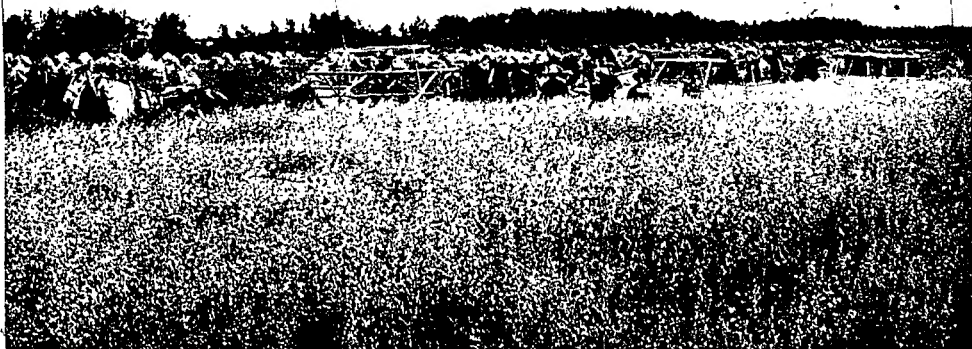
The productiveness of the famous Manitoba soil may be set down, therefore, as due both to climatic conditions and soil properties. The exceptional fertility is derived from the accumulation of ages of decayed vegetable matter in the soil strata, abundant rainfall at the most favorable seasons of the year, and long days of bright sunshine.

The principal cereals are wheat, oats and barley, although an increasing quantity of flax is being grown for its seed. In the early days a great many varieties of each sort of grain were grown; but the Dominion Experimental Farms have accomplished wonders in the past twenty-five years, so that to-day the settler is able to confine himself to a few varieties of high quality and known production.

The introduction of Red Fife, for instance, quickly established its reputation as one of the most valuable wheats known to commerce. It is both productive and vigorous, is seldom affected by disease, has a bright, stiff straw and is perfectly hardy. This variety is in general cultivation, although a more recent and very excellent sort, the Marquis, is considered by some to be fully equal to Red Fife in productiveness and quality, at the same time ripening a few days earlier. It is only about ten years since it made its first appearance, and its production is increasing rapidly.

Oats and Barley

The growing of numerous varieties of oats and barley, as well as wheat, has been eliminated by the numerous tests of the experimental farms until only those varieties which produce the best results remain. While the choicest soil and the best prepared fields are usually reserved for the growing of wheat, considerable prominence is given to oats nevertheless; in fact, in some districts more land is devoted to this



Up to their necks in Manitoba oats. In order to show the four reapers it was necessary to take this photo from an elevation of five feet.

grain than to wheat. The best grades of oats are used for the manufacture of oatmeal and the inferior qualities for feeding purposes.

Barley is used largely for feed purposes in Manitoba, mixed farming being in general vogue. As the demand for malting is limited, it is only an occasional farmer who will take sufficient pains to produce a crop suitable for this purpose. The barley crop is generally grown as a cleanser and usually

finishes the rotation.

Flax is mostly grown on newly broken prairie sod and the variety is almost exclusively confined to that known as Common, although Argentine flax in small quantities is found in some districts.

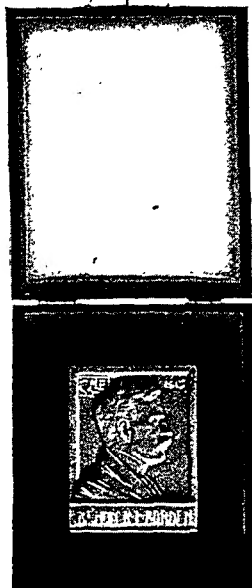
Up-to-Date Farm Machinery

In Manitoba up-to-date farm machinery is used. In the early history of

the province nearly all grain was sown by hand or with a broadcast machine. It has been proven that this plan entailed a considerable loss to the farmer and there is a distinct gain from using a seed drill.

In countries farther south, such as California (United States), the extensive fields of wheat are harvested by means of large machines called "headers," which simply remove the head from the grain and leave the straw standing. This plan is not practical in Western Canada because the grain grows so plump that it would shell out long before the header could be employed. The self-binder, which is universally used in this country, cuts and binds a six-foot strip very rapidly and without any waste whatever. From three to four horses work abreast on each machine.

Close behind the binders come the stookers; but owing to the fact that the harvest season is usually very free from heavy rains, the stooks are not put up with much system. In the early days all grain was stacked before threshing; but in recent years the crop area has increased so much more rapidly and the supply of harvest laborers has been so scarce that the sheaves are generally drawn direct from the stook to the threshing outfit. Many of the better class farmers, however, prefer the old plan of stacking first as it has the advantage of enabling the farmer to



One of Manitoba's many gold medals.

get the fall plowing finished before the threshing season, if preferred.

The threshing outfits vary in capacity from 300 to 1,000 bushels of wheat per day. Some of them are driven by gasoline and others by steam, the fuel used being straw. Unlike the British threshing machine, the American outfit does not entirely separate the weed seeds from the grain; the mixture is delivered at the railroad elevator where additional machinery completes the cleaning.

Manitoba's Advantage

It is the usual practice to avoid storing the grain on the farm as much as possible. The majority of farmers deliver their cereals at the nearest railroad station elevator, either in the fall or early winter; storage capacity on the farm is usually limited and the money is required by the farmer. Because of this plan a lot of grain is thrown on the market at the same time in Western Canada, thus lowering prices.

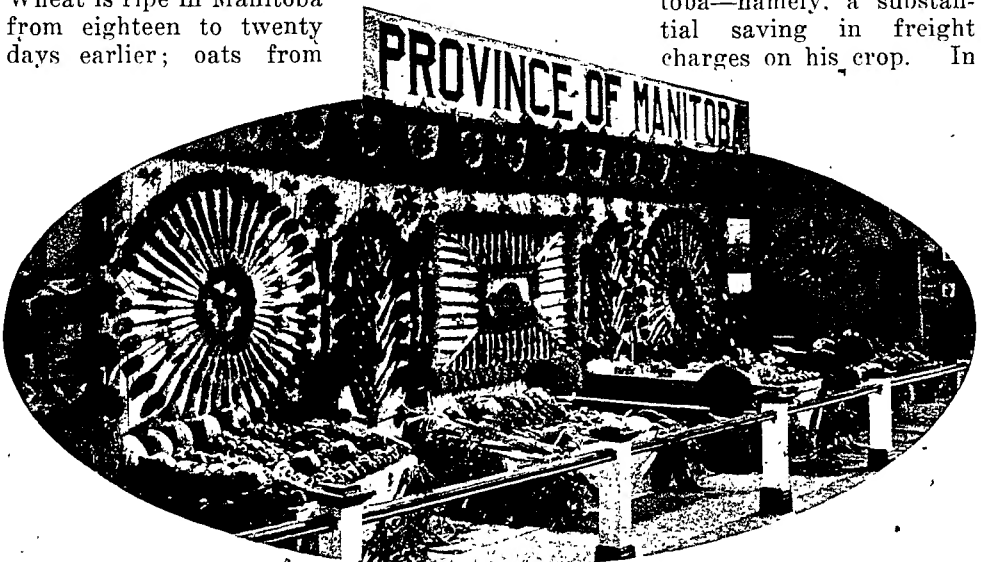
It will readily be seen that the Manitoba farmer has a distinct advantage in this connection when it is noted that Manitoba grain of all kinds ripens earlier than anywhere else in the West. Wheat is ripe in Manitoba from eighteen to twenty days earlier; oats from

nine to twenty days earlier; barley from eleven to twenty-two days earlier. This means that the Manitoba crops move first, while market prices are at the top. Also, by getting his crop off early the farmer in Manitoba is able to do considerable fall plowing before the cold weather sets in. It is usually stubble land which requires but little work before being seeded the following spring.

Big Saving in Freight

And another thing: Remember, Canada is a very big country. It consists of half a continent. Travelling on an express train, it takes two nights and three days to land you at Vancouver after leaving Winnipeg; the distance across Western Canada is 1,483 miles. The Province of Manitoba itself is a big place; even if you went up in an aeroplane at Winnipeg with the strongest field-glasses in the world you could not see the western boundary of Manitoba's rich prairie reaches.

Therefore, when you note the great distance which some grain must travel to reach Winnipeg and the lakes, it is easy to realize another distinct gain which the Manitoba farmer makes solely because his farm is located in Manitoba—namely, a substantial saving in freight charges on his crop. In



Manitoba's Gold Medal Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1913. Each year the Manitoba Exhibit is a leading feature at famous fairs in Canada and the United States

actual money this varies from \$1.20 (5s.) to \$1.80 (7s. 6d.) per year for every acre the farmer owns. And when it comes to shipping livestock, or other products liable to be affected by a long freight haul, this nearness to market becomes a vital consideration.

Having once delivered his grain to market, the settler devotes the balance of the winter to the feeding of stock, cutting and drawing fuel from the woods and preparing seed grain for the following year. The winter is also a good season for recreation. Many of the better class farmers take long journeys to visit old friends. Some of them take a trip to the Old Country.

The life of the prairie farmer is an active one and his success depends very largely upon his own skill. While the day's labor is a long one in the busy summer months, it is compensated by a shorter day in the winter and is intermixed with pleasures and recreations. There is always the assurance of a competence, and in many case fortunes are made, even though the new settler started with exceedingly small capital. The life is a very healthy one and the Manitoba farmer has the satisfaction of knowing that every item of improvement to his homestead benefits himself and his family individually, not some landlord who stands ready to pocket all the profits.

Manitoba Wins

Manitoba grain, livestock and agricultural products of all kinds are of such superior excellence that they have been awarded highest honors all over the world, gradually building up a universal reputation of which the province

is justifiably proud today. Manitoba's winnings extend over a long period of years and much space could be devoted to the details.

In 1885 Manitoba "Red Fife" wheat was awarded the medal and diploma at the Exhibition Universal, held at Antwerp, Belgium, and the following year the success was duplicated at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, held at London, England.

It was at the International Millers' and Bakers' Exhibition, however, held in 1892 at London, England, that Manitoba wheat was awarded the champion gold medal and achieved recognition as a standard.

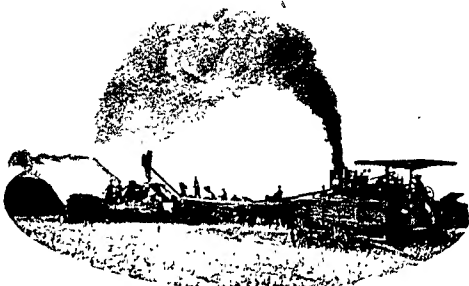
At the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, England, 1896, Manitoba captured three diplomas for barley.

The best eighty bushels of wheat on the continent in 1901 came from Manitoba, being awarded the gold medal at the Pan American Exposition, held at Buffalo, New York.

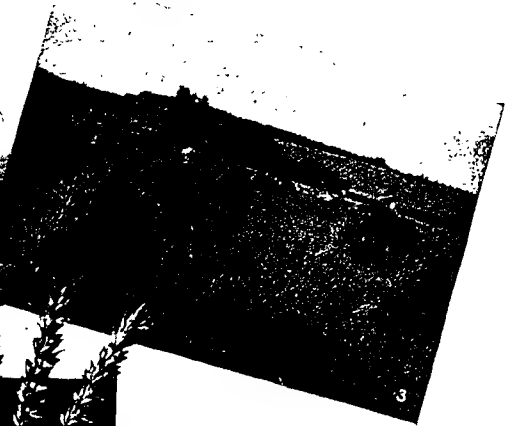
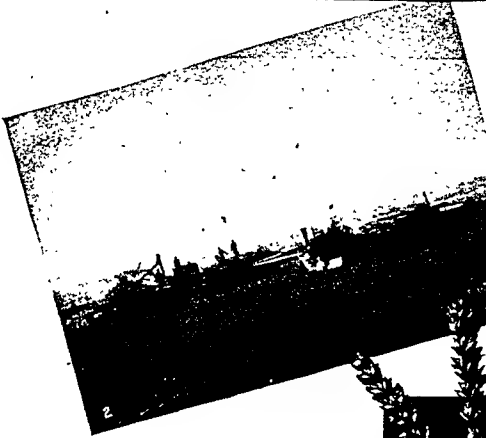
Again in 1903 highest honors were awarded at the World's Fair, which was held at Osaka, Japan. Bread-making from Manitoba hard wheat flour was the outstanding feature of the Canadian exhibit and proved the economy of using this flour even at higher prices.

General exhibits of Manitoba agricultural products at many high-class fairs long have been the wonder of visitors from all parts of the world. The list of medals and diplomas is no short one. At the Canadian National Exhibition, which is annually held at Toronto, gold medals and high honors have been won by Manitoba. First prizes for vegetables, even for fruit, have also been secured. It may be stated further that the students of the Manitoba Agricultural College in the various departments have carried off first honors from many strong competitors in grain judging, stock feeding, home economics, etc.

And because nowhere in the world can stock-feed be grown to better advantage or richer pasturage be secured or more favorable climatic conditions



A threshing outfit near Killarney, Manitoba



1. Oats on the farm of
F. Dickenson, Swan
Lake, Manitoba

2. Threshing

3. Harvesting wheat on
the Dickenson farm

4. In the wheat at the
Experimental Farm,
Brandon, Manitoba



Exhaustive chemical experiments have shown that the percentage of gluten in Manitoba wheats is much higher than in any other samples grown in America. The flour from this wheat makes a high loaf, with a large moisture content and good color.

The productiveness of the famous Manitoba soil may therefore be set down as due both to climatic conditions and soil properties. The exceptional fertility is derived from the accumulation of ages, of decayed vegetable matter in the soil strata, abundant rainfall at the most favorable seasons of the year, and long days of sunshine.



Harvesting on the farm of S. Larcombe, Birtle, Manitoba

for livestock be found, Manitoba has many winnings to her credit for livestock exhibits. She has captured the Grand Championship Sweepstakes twice in succession at the International Livestock Show, held annually at Chicago, Illinois, United States. It is an event which brings into competition the very best breeders on the entire continent of North America, and the fact that Manitoba has walked away with the Grand Championship the past two years proves her status as a mixed farming country in a very definite manner.

Last year a Dominion Fair was held at Brandon, Manitoba, and here also Manitoba won first prize and gold medal for the best ten beef cattle exhibited by any Canadian province.

These are by no means all of Manitoba's winnings; they extend to dairy products, poultry and every other branch of mixed farming, for which the province is distinguished. The winnings that have been mentioned briefly are not cited in any belittling spirit, but merely as evidence; for it must be readily admitted that any country, the agricultural products of which can win such honors consistently in the face of strong competition, must indeed have wonderful soil, climate and natural advantages.

Given splendid natural assets like these, unfurled across such great areas as Manitoba possesses, it only remains for the right kind of people to possess

the land to make it yield its riches in growing volume.

Free Homesteads in Manitoba

In view of the earlier settlement of Manitoba and its greater development, it might be thought that in the older portion of the province Free Homesteads are not to be had at all. But the size of Manitoba must not be overlooked in this connection. There are still over 25,600 Free Homesteads available to the new settler in the older part of Manitoba. These consist of 160 acres each, giving in older Manitoba a total of 4,100,000 acres open for entry. Only about 25 per cent. of the available arable land in Manitoba is surveyed, and, of course such figures apply only to surveyed lands.

The greater portion of these homesteads still available have first class black loam soil, capable of producing not only grain in abundant yields, but also large crops of grasses and ~~fodder~~ plants. Nearly all of this land is well sheltered and supplied with plenty of excellent water, and perhaps the only reason it has been left unsettled at the present date is because of the distance from the railway or the amount of small timber or scrub to be removed from certain portions of it.

It is well to point out that new railway lines have been built and are being built every year at a tremendous rate in Manitoba, all the railway companies competing in opening up new and valuable areas for settlement. It



Harvest scene on the Wattsvew Plains, near Birtle, Manitoba

is found, also, that when scrub and small timber has been removed, the average yield of grain from such land is fully equal to, if not better than that produced on one-time clear prairie. Reclaimed scrub land has the advantage of retaining moisture even during the driest summer, and it is very seldom that crops on this kind of soil suffer injury from light rainfall.

In the production of wheat, oats and barley, Manitoba easily ranks above leading grain-growing areas in United States. The average yield per acre for the last ten-year period was: Wheat, 17.9 bushels; oats, 39.8; barley, 30.1; flax, 12.7. Nor is Manitoba's superiority due to the fact that the land is new, as yet unrobbed of virgin fertility; instead of diminishing as the province grows older, Manitoba's average crop per acre is actually increasing. The first settlers began without knowledge of prairie farming and were hampered in the matter of implements and horses; today better machinery, science and experience enable the farmer to work his lands to reap the largest rewards.

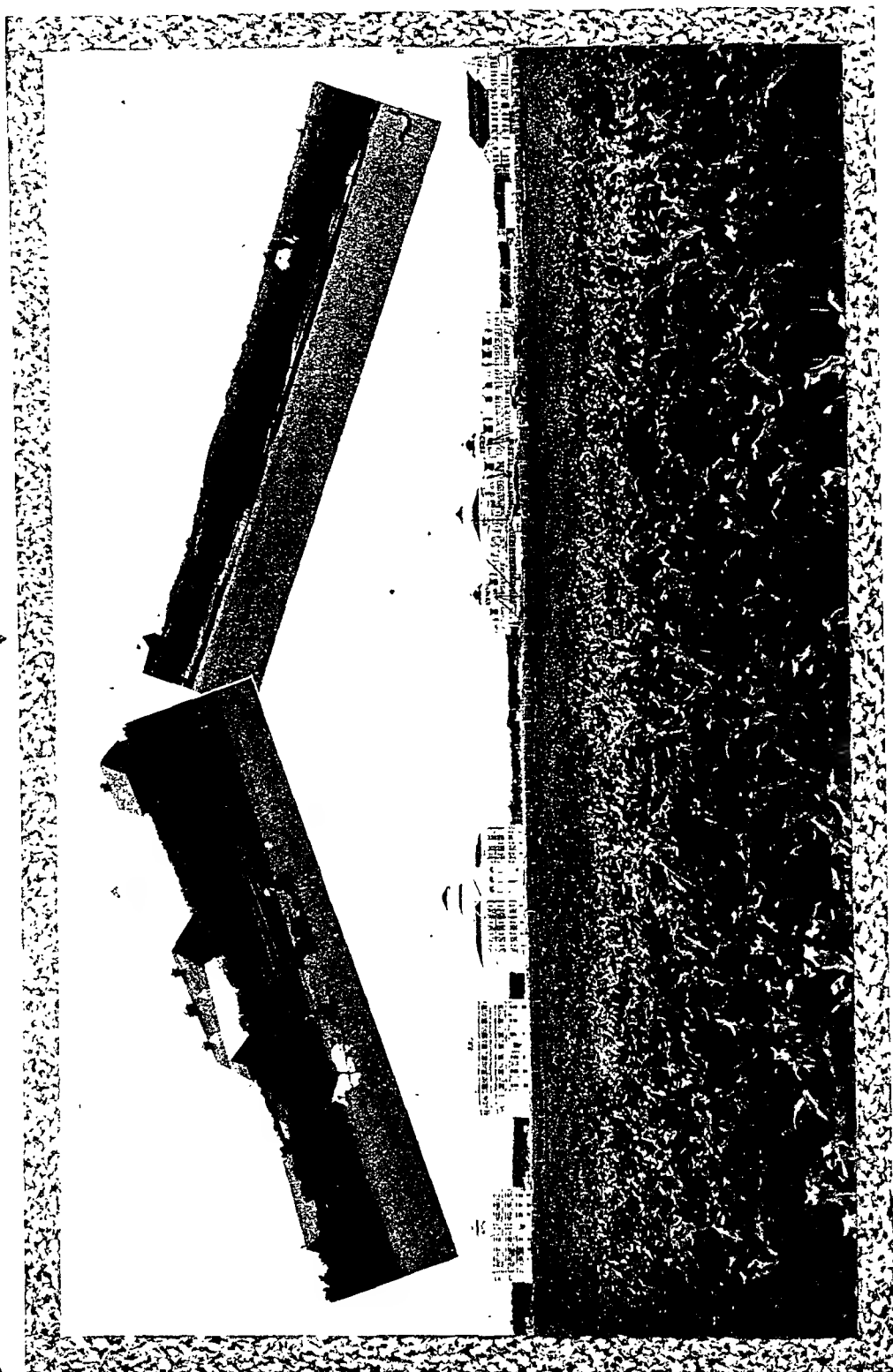
Owing to the present interest taken in all classes of Mixed Farming in Manitoba and the enhanced value of farms and farm products, one would think that these Free Homesteads must appeal to any person wishing to engage in farming, even though their capital is limited. The Department has small maps which give an approximate idea of the number of homesteads available

in the two Dominion Land Office Districts of Winnipeg and Dauphin, where most of these homesteads are located. These will be provided on request.


Let no man hesitate to select Manitoba as the location for his farm, therefore, under the impression that because it is closest to market and the oldest settled province of Western Canada all the best land has been taken up. Such is by no means the case.

In Manitoba, then, it is possible to secure Free Homesteads of 160 acres each; or improved farms at very reasonable rates if a man is starting with capital. These farms cannot be excelled as to the richness of soil, productiveness in the very best wheat and other grain or nutritious fodder crops. They present ideal conditions for all kinds of livestock in a province which is a leader in Mixed Farming. They are located in the province nearest the shipping outlet of Western Canada, providing a big saving in freight haul. They will produce their grain crops in from nine to twenty-two days earlier than competing crops without resort to any artificial methods such as irrigation, and there is a saving of 3 cents per bushel to each farmer in marketing his grain through the Government system of elevators.

In short, Manitoba farms are a sound business proposition for any man who has had agricultural experience in any other country or for any willing worker who seeks to become a practical farmer.



(Upper) —On the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon, Manitoba. (Lower) —Partial view of Manitoba Agricultural College with field of fodder corn in foreground.



AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION

The Manitoba Government assists
the Manitoba Farmer

It is some time now since farming generally throughout Manitoba ceased to be conducted under pioneer conditions. Not only do modern advantages prevail, but with the assistance of the Government the Manitoba farmer has elevated his pursuits to the dignity of a scientific profession. In fact, it is conceded that in Manitoba farming has become a more thoroughly businesslike occupation than anywhere else in Canada or even on the continent.

The new arrival is not asked to start farming in this peer of agricultural provinces without full knowledge of local conditions. He is not asked to work up to success through a series of costly and disappointing experiments. This is not at all necessary: for the pioneer of the early days has shown the way along very practical lines, and the Government has been conducting experiments in all parts of Manitoba for many years. So that the right methods to produce the most profitable results have been proven and applied to every district.

The extent to which agricultural instruction along all lines has been developed under the direct supervision of the Government is one of the agreeable surprises that awaits the new-comer to Manitoba. No expense has been spared to improve conditions and the Manitoba farmer leads a life which is full of interest the year around.

In all such valuable educational work as this the Province of Manitoba is greatly encouraged by the Dominion Government, which provides a federal grant for the purpose. Needless to say, this strong co-operation by the federal authorities gives to the extension of agricultural education in Manitoba a stability which ensures permanent results.

To begin with, Manitoba is admitted to have the finest and best equipped agricultural college in North America. It was built at a cost of approximately \$3,000,000 (£600,000), and is located in a beautiful loop of the Red River, adjoining the great city of Winnipeg.

Manitoba Agricultural College

It occupies at present about 437 acres. The buildings are large and commodious, so that ample accommodation is provided for five or six hundred students during the winter months and an equal number during the summer. The college comprises an imposing architectural array, including the following buildings: Administration, Auditorium and Dining Room, Boys' Residence, Girls' Residence, Physics and Chemistry, Horticulture and Biology, Agricultural Engineering, Dairy, Stock Judging Buildings, Poultry Buildings, Power House, Horse Barn, Beef Cattle Barn, Dairy Cattle Barn, Piggery, Sheep Barn, etc. All buildings are of brick and stone, reinforced concrete, and are fireproof throughout. In short, no expense has been spared to provide a college where the young men and young women from the farm can be thoroughly equipped for their life's work.

The staff is composed of professors who have attained the highest répute in their respective branches of scientific agriculture, and many graduates of the Manitoba Agricultural College are sought to fill positions on the staff of other colleges. The Manitoba in-



Administration Building, Manitoba Agricultural College



Manitoba Government Demonstration Farm at Boisseyain, Manitoba

stitution is one which any young man or woman may be proud to attend, and it stands as a unique monument to its founder, Sir Rodmond Roblin, Premier of Manitoba.

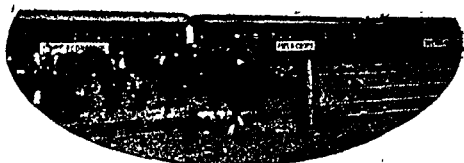
Better Farming Special Trains

In order that those busy farmers who cannot find time to attend the Agricultural College may still have the benefit of college instruction, it has been the custom during the past few years to despatch Better Farming trains in June and July over all railway lines in Manitoba. These trains are fully equipped for practical demonstrations of all kinds and are manned by the college professors and their assistants.

Each day the trains make three stops (morning, afternoon and evening), the farmers of the surrounding districts being previously notified. They drive in to the railway depot with their wives and children, as there is always much to interest every mem-

ber of the family. The men listen to splendid lectures on livestock, field crops and practical topics of all kinds; the women are given demonstration talks in home economics, including all interesting phases of women's work on

the farm; the children are shown moving-pictures, illustrating many phases of nature, and learn much about bird life as well as the things which interest them most on the farm. Lectures for all are given on the care of poultry and its proper preparation for market, in everything pertaining to dairying and other subjects. Demonstrations in farm mechanics keep the farmers posted in the latest labor-saving methods and devices, including farm lighting and heating and many other comforts that may be enjoyed in the modern farm home.



Stock-judging lecture—Better Farming Special Train

All trains carry full models and samples to illustrate the wide range of subjects taken up, and a Bureau of Information with an expert in charge hands out splendid booklets on every phase of farm life, as well as dealing with any specific problems about which any individual farmer may desire to consult.

Altogether, the Better Farming trains afford wonderful encouragement and practical help. Special cars to demonstrate Mixed Farming particularly are sent out early in spring to follow up the instruction given in midsummer.

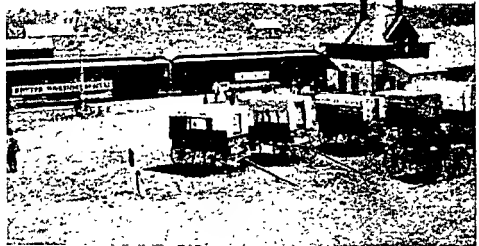


The judges at a plowing match

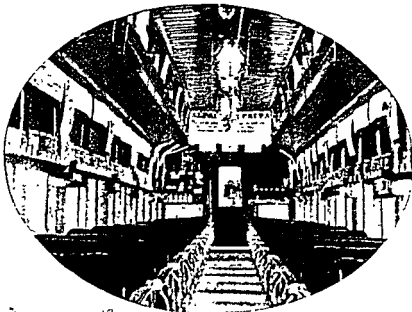
Demonstration Farms

Another valuable feature of Government assistance to Manitoba farmers is found in the demonstration farms which have been established in various parts of the province. The Manitoba Department of Agriculture now has fourteen of these farms in operation and more will be located shortly. It is the object of the demonstration farms to show by practical test that better results can be obtained by a systematic and scientific rotation of crops than by haphazard methods of cultivation. In some instances experiments in fruit-

divided into five-acre fields. The actual farming operations are conducted by the owner of the land under instructions from the Department of Agriculture.



C.N.R. Special at Roblin, Manitoba—Note the school vans in which many children have come to visit the train



Interior of Field Crops Car—Better Farming Specials

growing are conducted, and shrubs for farm hedges, utility and ornamental, provided free to farmers desiring them.

The area included in each of these farms is about forty acres. The Department encloses the property with a substantial fence, after which it is sub-

divided into five-acre fields. The actual farming operations are conducted by the owner of the land under instructions from the Department of Agriculture. In other words, the owner makes a twelve-year agreement with the Department to operate the demonstration farm as the Department suggests in order that all the farmers of the district may be afforded visible proof of advocated methods.

Plowing Matches

Successful agriculture depends very largely upon thorough cultivation. Among other forms of tillage this includes good plowing, and the Department has very wisely made a specialty of encouraging good plowing among Manitoba farmers.

Everybody knows what a plowing match is and it is only necessary to



Great interest is taken in the plowing matches held under the auspices of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture

say that in Manitoba the interest taken in such events is keen and much friendly rivalry is productive of a highly entertaining time.

It is the custom to hold local plowing matches in a large number of the agricultural districts, and during the past two years these have been supplemented by a Provincial Plowing Match, where the winners at the local matches compete in the finals. At this final event the attendance is very large, the interest very great and, thanks to a liberal Government grant, the prizes very valuable.

Alfalfa Experimental Plots

As a direct result of the extensive establishment of alfalfa experimental plots in 1911, it has been proven that this important fodder plant is a success in Manitoba; the province has about eleven thousand acres of it.

Alfalfa for seed purposes is now being grown and it is hoped to increase the eighteen alfalfa plots already established until experiments have been conducted in every district. The fact that over half a million dollars (£100,000) annually is sent out of the country to foreign parts for the purchase of alfalfa seed is sufficient justification for these experiments.

Dairy Instruction

The Government has two dairy experts constantly at work among the foreign farming population of the province, teaching them improved methods, particularly in connection with the dairy. The results already obtained have been remarkable, the dairy products of the settlers improving to such an extent that both cream and milk

are up to the high standard set by the Manitoba creamery companies.

One hundred demonstration meetings were held by the experts last winter, and undoubtedly many more will be arranged as the work is proving very practical in its success. Whenever the Government finds settlers willing to learn and improve, it is ready to give them the heartiest co-operation so that their farming may be productive of the highest financial return. The Government has also appointed a dairy inspector, whose duty it is to grade butter and keep in close touch with marketing conditions, making full reports of the same.

Agricultural Fairs

The importance of high class agricultural exhibitions of all kinds is recognized throughout Manitoba. They keep the farmer abreast of the times and develop in him a proper pride in his products as well as affording him many educational opportunities.

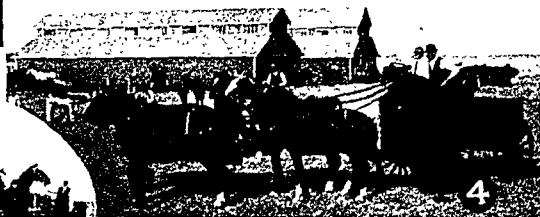
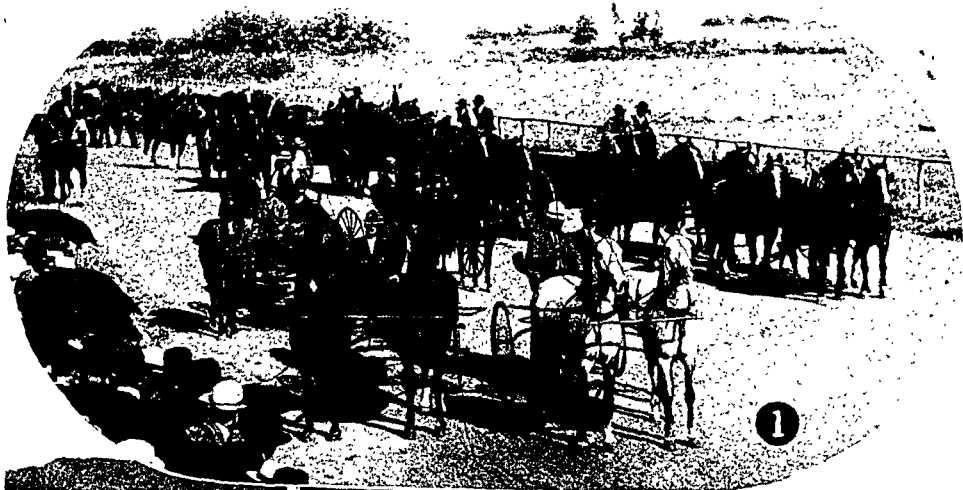
There are many splendid agricultural societies and livestock associations in Manitoba, and exhibitions are held under their auspices all over the province. Events of considerable importance feature these fairs in many communities; in fact, some of Manitoba's agricultural shows are famous for their uniform excellence.

The Brandon Winter Fair and the Brandon Summer Fair, for instance, produce each season some of the finest agricultural displays in Canada, while the livestock exhibits are unequalled anywhere. Feed for livestock can be grown in Manitoba to the highest advantage and Manitoba livestock products continue to capture first honors at the most important events in the United States and Canada.

No less important is the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, which annually attracts the entire West. In connection with this great fair, it has lately been the custom to hold an essay competition among farmers' sons throughout the province, the prize-winners in each district being organized into a "Farm



Manitoba Farm Boys' Club watching Ayrshire graded herd competition at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition



MANITOBA FAIRS EXCEL

1. Killarney
2. Oak Lake
3. Minnedosa
4. Brandon
5. ~~St. James~~ ^{St. James}
6. ~~St. James~~ ^{St. James}
7. Russell

Boys' Club" and brought to the current year's Exhibition as guests of the management. That they have a highly enjoyable and profitable trip goes without saying.

Many other fine fairs might be mentioned, including excellent poultry shows at Killarney, Brandon, Winnipeg and other places. All of these the Government assists with financial aid and much good is accomplished.

Home Economics Societies

The establishment among farm women of "Home Economics Societies," as they are called, has also produced very gratifying returns. These societies have for their object the stimulation of an interest in home improvement and the advancement of the community towards better living. Among the many subjects discussed at the society meetings may be mentioned: "Food and Its Preparation," "Sanitation and Hygiene," "The House and Its Furnishing," "Home Management," "Needle-work and Dressmaking," etc., etc.

The various branches throughout the province are under the direction of the Home Economics Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, where trained experts are in charge. Here also is installed a special circulating library on Home Economics, and these valuable and interesting books are mailed as desired to members of the various Home Economics Societies in the province.

The Home Economics Department at the College affords the same complete and up-to-date equipment that characterizes every department, and opportunity of taking advantage of direct College instruction is provided by special short courses in Home

Economics which are arranged from time to time.

The effect of this work has been strikingly apparent in the fact that exhibits of the Manitoba Home Economics Societies at international domestic science events have been capturing first honors from the rest of the Canadian and United States exhibits.

Brandon Experimental Farm

An interesting feature of agricultural advancement in Manitoba is the Brandon Experimental Farm. It was established in 1888 for the purpose of ascertaining the most suitable varieties of grain, fodder plants and live stock for the province of Manitoba; also for the purpose of discovering the horticultural products best adapted for the province.

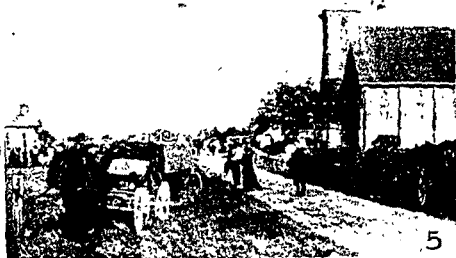
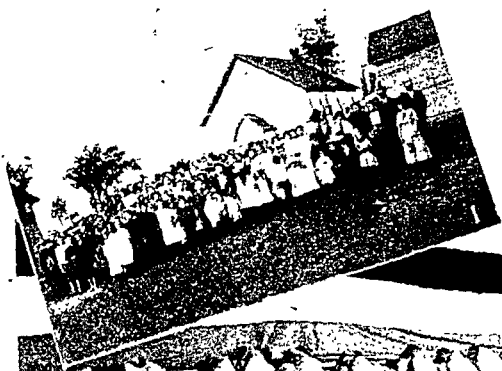
In carrying out this work a large herd of live stock has been kept constantly on the farm, and different classes of feed have been tested. All the more important grades of cattle are kept.

From five hundred to one thousand experiments in agricultural products are continuously under test. Since this farm was established a great many problems have been solved and much light thrown on agricultural subjects.

Among the many interesting experiments made may be cited one in which two grade steers were turned into an acre of pasture and in less than four months had gained enough in weight to pay for the acre of land off which they fed. The field selected was seeded to brome grass on summer fallow, and from May 8th to August 28th both steers were kept closely confined to this acre. Water was given them twice a day, but no grain or other feed than pasture was provided. The total gain in weight for the two animals on August 28th was 490 pounds, which at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound market value, represented a value of \$17.15. The grass not consumed by the steers was cut and made into hay. The cost of the acre on which they pastured was \$15.00.



Experimental plot of alfalfa (second growth)
at Virden, Manitoba



1. Children and grown-ups at a rural school fair.

2. Potato Club, Starbuck Fair.

3. Exhibit of dressed poultry by boys and girls at Brandon Dressed Poultry Show, December, 1913.

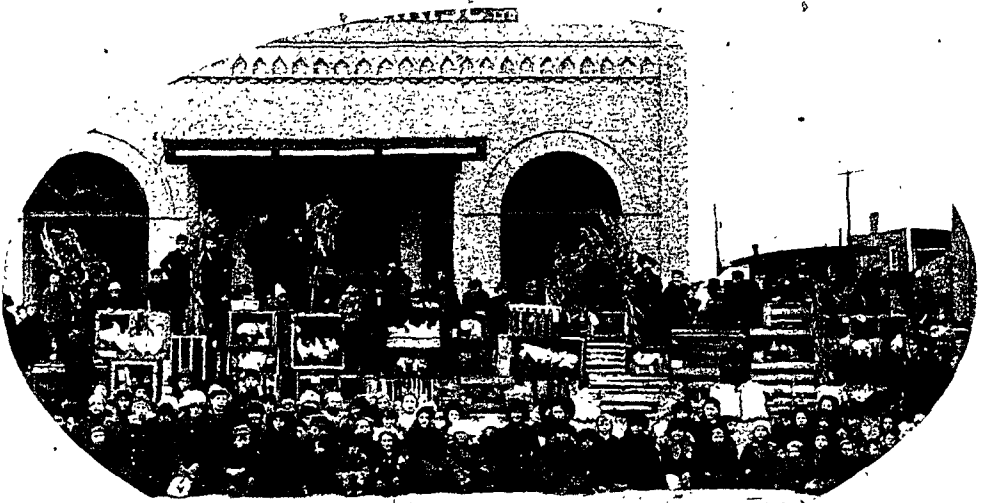
4, 6, 8. Prize winners.

5. People come from all around to the rural school fairs.

7. Calves in charge of their boy exhibitors.

9. Crowd around tent containing exhibits.





Boys' and Girls' Club Fair at Neepawa, Manitoba

Some idea of what excellent results can be obtained in Manitoba from milking cows may be gathered from the results obtained at the experimental farm when it is noted that each of five cows yielded over 8,000 pounds of milk per year. Three of these cows were Holsteins, one an Ayrshire and one a grade.

The "Marquis" wheat, originated on the Experimental Farm at Brandon, has twice proved to be the "best in the world" according to competent judges at international competitions.

Manitoba Boys' and Girls' Clubs

Boys and girls in Manitoba are being encouraged on all sides to study and practice agriculture. A year or so ago the Department of Agriculture es-

tablished eight branches of the "Manitoba Boys' and Girls' Club" with this object in view.

The method of forming a branch of the club is simple. All boys and girls in the district between the ages of 10 and 16 (inclusive) are invited to compete in a growing contest. One member from each family is given free of charge one dozen eggs from the best obtainable pure-bred-to-lay hens; every member of the families represented is given ten pounds of pure-bred potatoes and 150 grains each of three varieties of fodder corn. The municipal council, school board, board of trade or similar local organization agrees to contribute sufficient funds for a Club Fair, to be held in the fall, at which the products of the competitors are placed on exhibition and prize money awarded. The Poultry and Field Husbandry Departments of the Manitoba Agricultural College provide a circular or text book of rules, regulations, instructions, etc., for each of the contests planned; also note-books and club buttons.

The result of the Club Fairs last year have been such as to create great interest throughout Manitoba in these clubs, and there are three times as many of them in operation this year with the interest still increasing. One girl at



A group of Boys' and Girls' Club members at Starbuck, Manitoba



A few of the exhibits and exhibitors at Manitou, Manitoba

Neepawa, for instance, raised ten chickens from one setting of eggs and sold five cockerels at \$2.50 each (11s.). Other members had equally good offers, but refused to sell. One boy at Darlingford grew 472 pounds of potatoes from his ten pounds of seed, which appears to be a record for potato production under field conditions in Manitoba; many members, however, grew as much as 400 pounds from their ten pounds of seed. The boys and girls have taken keen interest in the contests and have in turn interested their parents.

It is now planned to give the girls some separate work with contests in canning, preserving, bread-making, butter-making, plain sewing, etc. The boys will need to know the proper crops for their land, what feeds produce growth and fatten livestock, how to market their products economically, how to co-operate among themselves, etc.

After the Club Fairs the members take their pure-bred chickens home to keep for foundations of farm flocks, their potatoes for seed and so forth. The value of these clubs will at once be recognized.

You Can Succeed

Many experiments in all lines of agricultural endeavor are conducted by the Government—experiments in drain-

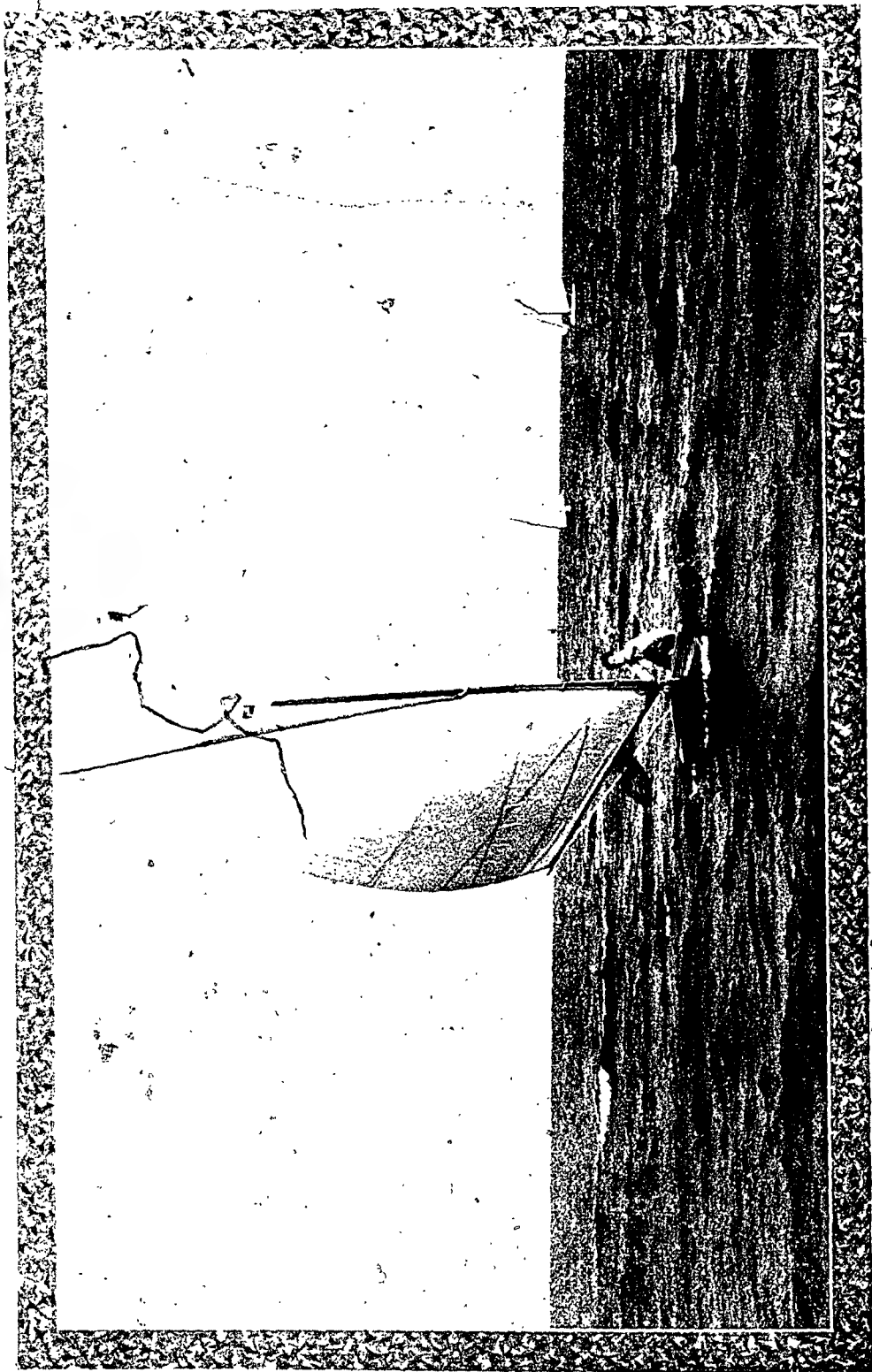
age work, with bees, etc.; good farming competitions, etc. Enough has been set down here, however, to show that the Manitoba farmer is helped by the Government in many practical ways.

With great facilities available in Manitoba for the highest education in agricultural science, with almost unbelievable prosperity prevailing within the borders of the province, with the hearty co-operation of a progressive Government, it will be seen at once that the opportunity which the Manitoba farmer enjoys is unparalleled.

The success of each farmer in the province is the earnest desire of the Government, which is prepared in every possible way to help him attain it quickly. Under such conditions readiness to learn and determination to win will achieve the result beyond question.



Class of students at Manitoba Agricultural College



Scene on Lake Winnipeg, a Manitoba water area of 3,536,000 acres. Note the unbroken horizon. Other large lakes in Manitoba are: Lake Manitoba, 1,163,000 acres; Lake Winnipegosis, 836,000 acres; Lake Dauphin, 128,000 acres; Lake St. Martin, 80,000 acres; Shoal Lake, 66,000 acres; Swan Lake, 54,000 acres; Waterhen, 53,000 acres; Dog Lake, 41,000 acres. There are many others.

MANITOBA AS A PLACE TO LIVE

A healthy climate, good educational and social advantages and plenty of excellent sport

In selecting any country as a place of permanent residence one of the first things to be considered is its climate. Manitoba's favorable climate is one big factor that makes the quality of Manitoba grain so high; it is because Manitoba has one of the healthiest climates in the world that her people are so robust and energetic.

Dry and Healthy Climate

It is called a "dry" climate. This does not mean that there is any lack of rainfall, nor has it any reference to the condition of the soil; it is thus described to distinguish it from a climate where there is heavy humidity, overcast and gloomy skies for days at a stretch, fogs and unsettled weather. The greatest rainfall in Manitoba comes just after the spring seeding, when growing plants most need it; it does not come early enough to interfere with field preparations, nor does it last long enough to hinder the ripening process of the harvesting. Irrigation methods are unknown in Manitoba. Yet sunshine and blue skies prevail—sunshine which is so bright that visitors seldom fail to remark its quality.

Long hours of daylight feature the Manitoba summers, a long twilight being due to the great stretch of prairie which extends far beyond the horizon, westward to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, half across a continent. The prairie sunsets are one of the world's scenic wonders. It is quite possible to read a newspaper on the doorstep as late as 9 a.m., and many sports, such as football matches, are played in the evening.

Autumn in Manitoba is a season to be looked forward to and long remembered—days of golden sunshine and genial warmth; nights of refreshing coolness and star-strewn skies. The conditions

are ideal for concluding work in the fields. Very often it is late November before cold weather approaches. Everywhere the prairie chickens are whirring, fat and fit, while great wedges of wild ducks and geese are flying from lake to lake. It is a season of enjoyment and profit-taking.

The winter is cold, dry, invigorating and steady. It is not a constantly severe spell of weather, as is sometimes imagined; on the other hand, severe weather in Western Canada does not total more than two or three weeks during the season, and seldom does it come in a prolonged stretch. The greater part of the winter weather is exhilarating and enjoyable and, except when it is windy and cold at the same time, the cold is not felt unduly, because of the peculiar quality of the air. This "dryness" extends to the snow, the fall of which is comparatively light; it is possible to wade in it, then stamp it off the feet like powder. Skush is practically unknown in the West.

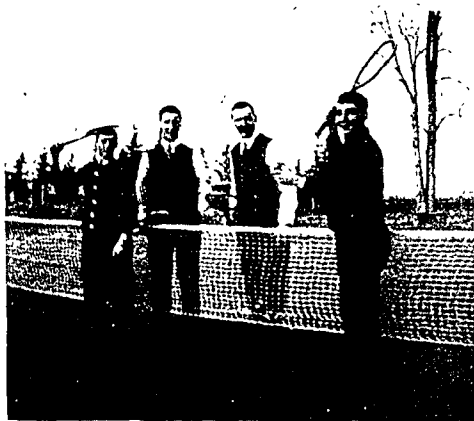
The system of heating houses in Western Canada is adapted to the climate and is very different to the conditions in the Old Country. It must not be imagined that it is impossible to live comfortably. As a matter of fact, many residents of Manitoba enjoy such exceptional good health during the cold season that they look forward to it with pleasure.



Good bathing at Winnipeg Beach, near Winnipeg

The People are Independent

Granted, then, that the climate of Manitoba is one of the healthiest in the world, what are the characteristics of the people? What nationality predominates? Socially, what are the class distinctions? Is there an extremely wealthy class, counterbalanced by extreme poverty?



A game of tennis in Manitoba on Christmas Day, 1913!

In answering such questions as these it is only necessary to point out that Manitoba is a new country: the whole of Canada is comparatively new, but especially in Western Canada is the democratic spirit pronounced. In a new country every man, whether his assets consist of money or brain and muscle only, is an equal citizen; the newcomer of Today may be a leading citizen of Tomorrow and because of this democracy of opportunity it would ill become one individual to look down upon another. Those who have succeeded and are in easy financial cir-

cumstances have themselves started with little or nothing in nearly every instance.

Such conditions, therefore, breed a sympathy and respect—a fellow-feeling. Each man's success adds to the success of his fellow-citizens: so that the general atmosphere is inspiring and, surrounded on all sides by concrete examples of what others have done, the man who does not feel the urge of ambition to make the most of his opportunities is indeed made of poor material. In no country in the world are there more opportunities not only to make a good living, but to advance to a position of entire independence.

Manitoba is a centre of British population in the West. At the last census (1911) the chief nationalities were represented as follows: British, 266,415; French, 30,944; German, 34,530; Austria-Hungarian, 39,665; Belgian, 2,453; Dutch, 2,853; Indian, 7,876; Italian,



Fine bags of prairie chickens are obtained.

16,277; Jewish, 10,741; Polish, 12,310; Russian, 7,761; Scandinavian, 16,419. The total population of the province is now approximately over half a million.



Keen interest is taken in sports of all kinds in Manitoba country districts. Here is a football match at Swan Lake, Manitoba.



Rabbit shooting in Manitoba is plentiful and popular

Educational Advantages

The family man who comes to Manitoba need have no anxiety about the schooling of his children. He will find the schools of the province thoroughly up-to-date in equipment, the teachers competent and the courses carefully selected and supervised. The problem of rural school efficiency has long been the subject of careful consideration by the authorities and the result is proving highly satisfactory.

The old-time pioneer school has dropped out like the mud which chinked the crevices between its logs and has been lost in the eddies of modern im-

Pupils living over a mile from the schoolhouse are conveyed to and from school each day at the public expense. This feature at once eliminates any unfairness in the matter of taxes to the parents living farthest away. The expense is "pooled." Consolidation of schools as it is known in Manitoba has done much to prevent any spirit of sectionalism by broadening the outlook of the respective communities. The vans used for transporting the children are all well covered and protected from the weather; heated when necessary.

Aside from the advantage of having the children at home every night and of having them in good care; coming and going, a high-school education is afforded by these consolidated rural schools. The large schools broaden the character and a healthy, active school spirit is manifest while all kinds of sports are carried on with zest.



Snowshoe race at a Red River winter tournament, Winnipeg, Manitoba

provement, like the straw which thatched its roof. In its stead has come a strong tendency towards consolidation, which means simply the merging of several small rural schools into one large one—large enough in point of attendance to form a school full of energy and spirit, where the various forms of education may be dealt with on a broader basis.

The consolidated school district covers a large enough area to provide sufficient funds to build, equip and operate a big school at moderate cost.



To obtain this photo of prairie chickens feeding, the photographer fastened a thread to his camera and concealed himself a long distance off

The Minister of Education has made a special study of conditions in rural districts, personally visiting a large number of the schools in order to acquaint himself at first hand with their needs. The result is that the Manitoba Department of Education has been able to co-operate intelligently. The formation of school districts and the operation of the schools are entirely in the hands of the people, the Department of Education lending any necessary assistance and exercising supervision only. The schools are maintained by taxes levied by the people on themselves through their Municipal Councils, supplemented by generous grants from the Provincial Government.

All teachers in these schools are certificated by the Department of Education, and all must attend a Government training school before receiving such certificate.

The public schools of Manitoba maintain a high standard. They are ideal schools alike for the sons of wealthy parents and those in more humble circumstances: here it is the belief that every boy and girl is entitled to a free education, and all mingle together with the common aim of advancement. No father or mother

need fear that anything but British manliness and womanliness will result from Manitoba schooling as the standard is high and the atmosphere elevating. The Union Jack flies from every schoolhouse in the Province during school hours.

Besides the regular courses of study, facilities are being increasingly provided for the technical education of the youth of both sexes in certain branches of industry, in household science and art and in agriculture. The welfare of Manitoba's citizens in all walks of life governs her decisions and actions, but particularly so in all problems which affect the rural population. The past decade has seen a development which has been a matter of wonder.

In choosing Manitoba as his home, therefore, the newcomer is choosing a place where educational facilities are of the best, and where his family may remain under the home roof until such time as the young man or young woman elects to attend a university.

Scenic Variety

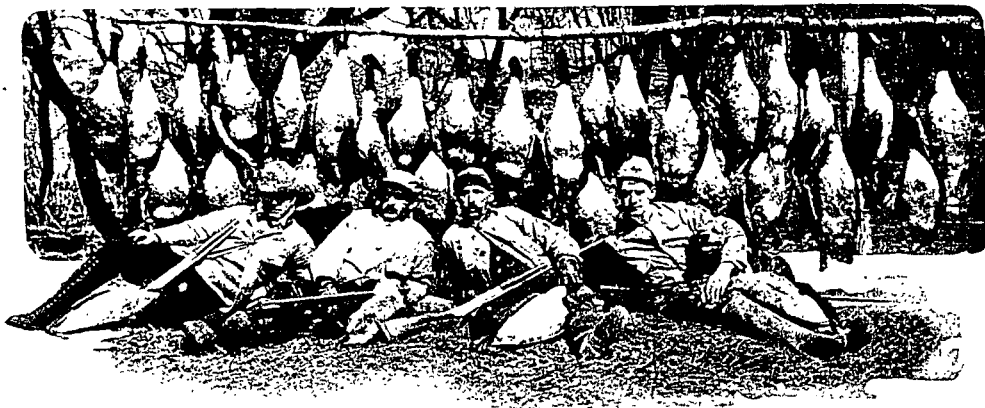
While Manitoba is a great prairie province, it is doubtful if a wider diversity of scenery can be had anywhere in Canada. Besides the broad, level expanse of prairie, rimmed by the sky as is the ocean, Manitoba has a wonderful lake country; some of these water areas are Great Lakes that also present a horizon, where sky and water meet. There are splendid areas of park country where the prairie is treed by natural shelter belts and threaded by many gravel-bottomed streams of pure water—ideal conditions for livestock of all kinds. There are rich, fertile valleys that dip below the prairie levels in picturesque assortment. There are several mountain ridges, the highest altitude reached being 2,500 feet in the Porcupine Mountains. Northward lies the great area of New Manitoba, extending to salt water, giving Manitoba the two principal harbors on Hudson Bay and a veritable kingdom of natural resources—timber, minerals, water powers, agricultural areas, fish, oil, furs, etc.; its overwhelming potentialities are beyond present computation; here are dense forests, great rivers and thousands of lakes. From a scenic viewpoint, therefore, Manitoba presents pleasing surprises at every turn.



Fishing on the Assiniboine at Brandon, Manitoba



Manitoba has a wonderful variety of scenery—open prairie, park country, lakes, forests and even mountains with altitude of 2,500 feet. TOP—Kildonan pasturage; Moonlight on Crescent Lake, Portage la Prairie; Rock Lake. CENTRE—A corner of Lake Killarney; A Dauphin River. BOTTOM—Ravine Road, Birtle; Kildonan trees.



Wild fowl are plentiful in Manitoba. Here are enough plump wild geese for several feasts.

Recreation and Sport

It is scarcely necessary to add that in such a country game of all kinds abounds in like variety; in fact, it is doubtful if any other Canadian province can show a greater assortment of game animals and birds than Manitoba possesses. The largest herd of elk deer is found here, particularly in the Riding Mountains, and it is gratifying to note that moose and elk deer are holding their own as to numbers, while jumping deer seem to be on the increase. Prairie chickens, wild ducks, geese, grouse and partridge are likewise maintaining themselves in plentiful supply. The beaver, musk-rat, mink, otter and many other small fur-bearing animals are native to Manitoba. New Manitoba has been a great fur country ever since the days of Champlain and French Canada.

The black bear is common in wooded parts. Virginia, or white deer, are found across Northern Manitoba, weight about 300 pounds. The full grown buck wapiti weighs 600 pounds and occasionally over 1,000 pounds. The woodland cariboo is found at times in the north-easterly portion of the province and is intermediate in size between the wapiti and white-tail deer. Foxes are abundant. The Canada goose, the North or Brant goose, and the Wavey or White goose, are the most common breeds of wild geese. Of duck, Manitoba has the mallard, canvas-back, widgeon, teal, bluebill, red head, merganser and spoonbill.



Manitoba lumbermen off for a hunt with wolf hounds



A Manitoba moose hunter in action—note dress and equipment

The Manitoba autumn affords an ideal stretch of weather for the huntsman. Last year the Manitoba Game Department issued 15,245 shooting permits to residents of the province, and the number is increasing every year. Thanks to the proper administration of the Game Laws, however, the supply of game has been able to survive the annual toll; so that Manitoba still remains a splendid hunting ground for the sportsmen within her borders.

In addition to shotgun and rifle, Manitoba residents carry a complete assortment of golf sticks, tennis racquettes, footballs, cricket bats, paddles, oars—in short, they go in for all popular forms of recreation, and the province numbers among its citizens many champions in every branch of amateur sport. Even the smaller towns in Manitoba have their baseball, football, lacrosse and hockey teams which belong to the district leagues, and sometimes figure in championship events.

There is good boating and swimming, motoring and riding, and plenty of ideal picnic and camping resorts. The social intercourse of the people in the country districts is by no means neglected, and many a merry gathering, both private and public, takes place.



Manitoba deer hunters in camp

Modern Conveniences

Every convenience of modern times is available in the Province of Manitoba. Many prosperous farm homes have their own lighting and heating plants, and telephones are in general use throughout the province. The telephone system is operated by the Government, and the latest market reports go out daily to the central telephone offices, farmers receiving this information free of charge.

Great water-power resources in New Manitoba may one day be harnessed to provide cheap hydro-electric power, and when that time arrives there is no telling to what advanced uses it may be put on the farms of Manitoba. In the meantime the very latest machinery is

enabling the farmer to accomplish tremendous work results.

With a comfortable farm home, broad acres of his very own, independence for himself and his family, good educational facilities, plenty of game, plenty of recreation, good neighbors and prosperity generally, there should



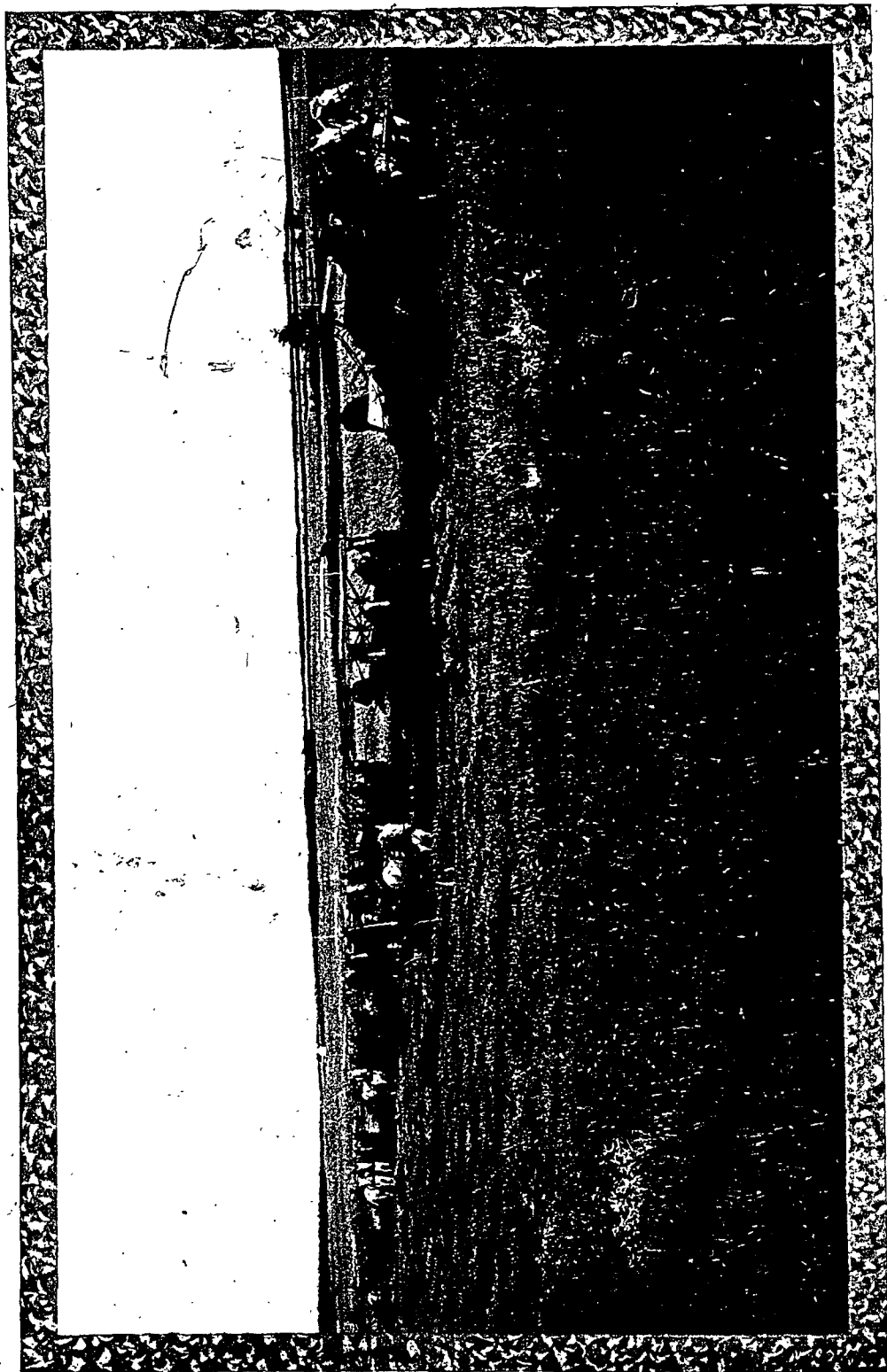
A fine bag of prairie chickens, Killarney, Manitoba

be no reason why a man cannot be contented with healthful farm life in Manitoba.

The man who is without experience or capital and cannot take up a farm or homestead at once, can find opportunity for employment on established farms, where he can learn agriculture in Manitoba. Thousands who have started as farm laborers now have farms of their own and are doing well. Manitoba being a leader in mixed farming, help the year around is required. The Manitoba Government can guarantee employment for every man willing to work on a farm with the idea of eventually owning a farm of his own in Manitoba.



A Manitoba Moose provides big game hunting at its best and a larder full of excellent meat



Harvesting on the farm of James Falloon, near Birtle, Manitoba. The province of Manitoba has miles and miles of fine grain areas.



WE TO LOCATE IN MANITOBA

Manitoba Has Many Fine Municipalities
from Which to Choose.

FROM the following pages some idea may be gathered as to the wide range of excellent locations open to the incoming settler. The Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration recently requested the various municipalities within the Province for data regarding their respective districts and communities; there follow herewith the write-ups received in response. The information can be relied upon and if

fuller particulars of any municipality are desired, a postal-card request is all that is necessary.

FOR description of how land is surveyed in Manitoba, homestead regulations, etc. see page 74 of this booklet. The abbreviations (C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P.) refer to the three main railways—Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

ALBERT

This fine rural municipality is situated in the southwest corner of Manitoba, and is an ideal place for the ambitious settler. The dark, loamy land with clay subsoil is the finest soil for wheat; crops of twenty bushels and upwards per acre are the rule.

Those fond of mixed farming and stock will find every advantage in Albert. The prairie affords a rich grass growth, and good water is everywhere to be obtained.

Land ranges in price from \$18 to \$25 per acre (improved), and wild land from \$12 to \$18. This land ranks with the best in the west, regardless of price, and Albert lands are steadily increasing in demand and value. Write to the Reeve of Albert, Crescent P.O., Man., if you want further information.

ARCHIE

Archie Municipality consists of six townships, and is directly north of the main line of the C.P.R. on the western boundary of the province. The soil is black loam on clay subsoil for the most part, from twelve inches to three feet deep, with abundance of good water at easy depths. The district is well drained by coulees to the Assiniboine River, which runs through a corner of the municipality, and is very suitable for mixed farming. The crops are uniformly good—wheat, 20 to 40 bus. per acre; barley, 25 to 40 bus. per acre; oats, 40 to 80 bus. per acre. Flax is also a profitable crop, and dairying, cattle and horse breeding add considerably to the prosperity of the district. The district is served by the main line of the C.P.R., the main line of the G.T.P., the Kirkella branch of the C.P.R., and the Virden-McAuley extension (C.P.R.) is built through the municipality.

In addition to the surrounding towns, we have McAuley and Manson, situated in the municipality, good live business centres.

The population is Canadian, English, Scotch and Irish, with some Swedes.

There are numerous schools and churches, and the municipality is served by the Manitoba Government Telephone.

There is still some wild land at from \$15 (£3) per acre up, and improved farms at \$20 (£4) per acre and upwards.

The country is mostly rolling prairie, with some bluffs in the northwestern portion.

Further information will be furnished by the municipal secretary, Henry Chipperfield, McAuley, Man.

ARGYLE

Argyle is a rural municipality with 185,350 acres of assessable land. Of this, 75,000 acres are under cultivation. The price of improved land runs from \$25 to \$30 (£5 to £6) per acre. There are over 100,000 acres of uncultivated land which can be purchased at from \$20 to \$25 (£4 to £5) per acre.

Argyle land is, generally, a black loam with a clay subsoil. First-class water is found in most neighborhoods at a depth of from ten to thirty feet. Through this fine stretch of prairie land runs the Canadian Northern and its Wakopa Branch.

The municipality includes several enterprising towns such as Greenway, Baldur, Glenora and Neelin. Splendid markets are found in the thriving towns.

ARTHUR

It would be difficult to describe the Rural Municipality of Arthur without associating with it the independent town of Melita, which is situated within its boundaries, contains the municipal buildings, court house, county court and land registration offices, and is, in fact, the chief centre of the Municipality of Arthur and dependent thereon for the largest part of its trade.

The Municipality of Arthur comprises 288 sections of land, or eight townships, of the richest farming land in the province. Water

is plentiful, and wheat and other cereals and fodder plants of all kinds flourish.

The Municipality of Arthur is watered by the Souris River, North and South Antlers and several other large creeks, affording sufficient water for all farming purposes.

Natural gas has been found in proximity to the Antler Creeks and Souris River in appreciable quantities. Coal has also been found in small quantities.

Railway facilities are exceptionally good, there being now two branches of the C.P.R. running through the municipality, with the prospect of other important accessions in the near future.

The elevators in the municipality are: At Dalny, two; Cameron, three; Elva, four; and Coulter, one, with a total capacity of about 300,000 bushels. Melita has five elevators with a capacity of about 161,000 bushels, which is abundant testimony of the productiveness of the soil and the industry of the inhabitants.

Education is not by any means neglected, there being no less than sixteen rural schools to provide instruction for the young and rising generation.

Besides the town of Melita, there are also the unincorporated villages of Elva, Coulter, Cameron and Dalny, each having their full complement of stores, blacksmith and machine shops, etc.

The values of land range from \$20 to \$30 (£4 to £6) and upwards, but it is still possible at these prices for investors and others to obtain excellent properties, giving exceedingly gratifying returns. Any further information may be obtained from Samuel D. Hannah, Reeve, Waskada, Man.

BIFROST

Area of Municipality is approximately 571,000 acres. Soil is black loam from four inches to about two feet deep, average sixteen inches deep, on grayish-white hard clay subsoil. Is watered by Lake Winnipeg and Leelandie River. Good water is obtainable at a moderate depth, from 35 feet to 300 feet. Numerous flowing wells are in the district at that depth. The majority of these wells are inside the 100-foot mark.

Mixed farming is followed. Grains raised are oats, barley and wheat. Some flax is also grown. The leading crops are oats and barley.

Dairying is a prominent industry, two creameries being in the municipality, one at Leelandie River—a private concern—and the other at Arborg, a farmer's co-operative association. Markets are: Arborg, Leelandie River and Winnipeg.

There are homesteads yet available in the municipality. Average price of wild land is about \$8 (£1-12s.) an acre; cultivated or improved lands from \$25 to \$35 (£5 to £7) per acre.

The C.P.R. Teulon line runs through the municipality as far as Arborg, in township

22, 2 E. Construction work is already commenced on the C.P.R. Gimli extension along the lake to Riverton, and the C.N.R. Roseisle line is being built along the western boundary of the municipality.

The land is mostly covered with bush, interspersed with hay marshes. The kinds of timber are: spruce, tamarac, birch and poplar.

The present population is over 3,000. Nationalities: Icelanders, Hungarians, Ruthenians, French, Germans and Canadians.

BIRTLE

Birtle Municipality consists of nine townships, situated 175 miles west of Winnipeg on the northwestern branch of the C.P.R., and the main line of the Grand Trunk. It is peopled mostly by Canadians, Americans and British, and the farmers here grow wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, hay, alfalfa, corn, roots, vegetables and fruits; also horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.—and in doing so grow rich.

Improved and unimproved lands are still available from \$10 to \$40 (£2 to £8) per acre.

The home of the champion wheat and oats for the Province of Manitoba in 1910 was the Birtle District.

Birtle Municipality is in the heart of the hard wheat belt, with first-class railway service. Local and long-distance Government telephones in nearly every farm home. First-class markets, stores and other utilities every eight or ten miles in any direction.

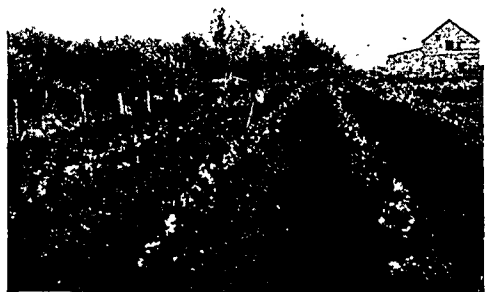
Pure water and plenty of fuel. The water is supplied by numerous creeks and springs and wells of varying depths.

It is generally considered that Birtle is one of the very best mixed farming districts and offers inducements of cheap land and low taxes.

For further information address W. D. Dodge, Secretary of the Publicity Bureau, Birtle, Manitoba.

TOWN OF BOISSEVAIN

The Town of Boissevain is situated on the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 184 miles south-west of Winnipeg, in the centre of the famous wheat district of Turtle Mountain. The altitude of the town is over 1,600 feet above sea level. It is a



Celery rows, garden of, S. Larcombe, Birtle, Man.

healthy and picturesque place and most desirable as a residential town.

Fourteen miles to the south is situated Lake Max, a pretty and popular summer resort, affording the usual facilities for boating, bathing and fishing.

The educational facilities are of the best. There is a High School. The school buildings consist of two large, commodious and modern two-story structures, each containing four rooms. The work of the school is carried on by a competent staff of seven teachers.

The following religious denominations are represented: Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist.

Besides the Pembina branch of the C.P.R., we have also the Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railroad, which is operated by the Great Northern Railroad, giving Boissevain train connections in all directions. The C.P.R. also has a branch line running from Boissevain to Lauder, to be extended westward from the latter point, and holds a charter from the Dominion Government for the construction of a line from Osborne to a point at or near Boissevain. A daily passenger service on the C.P.R. and the B.S. & H.B. is enjoyed, and in the summer time the C.P.R. also runs a tri-weekly to Winnipeg and return. A passenger service will also be in operation on the Lauder branch as soon as it is completed. This, with a prospective branch from Glenboro, should make Boissevain one of the important railway centres of Manitoba, with shipping facilities sufficient to induce the establishment of manufactories of various kinds.

Boissevain has five elevators with a combined capacity of 175,000 bushels; also a modern and thoroughly up-to-date flour mill with a capacity of 250 barrels of flour per day.

The Government land titles office, a substantial two-story brick structure, is also located here.

Boissevain also owns and operates its own electric light and steam-heating plant.

The town hall and municipal building, erected in 1910 at a cost of \$20,000 (£4,000), is a substantial stone and brick building, modern and up-to-date in every respect.



A Homesteader's Garden, Kildonan Municipality

The welfare of the travelling public is well catered to by two first-class hotels.

BRANDON

Brandon is the second city of the Province of Manitoba. It is situated on the Assiniboine River, 133 miles west of Winnipeg. The territory recognized by the railways as the "Brandon District" in fixing freight rates includes the most productive farming country of Manitoba and a considerable portion of the Province of Saskatchewan. This district is covered by a network of railways, all tributary to Brandon.

But the business of the wholesale men and manufacturers of Brandon is not restricted to the district known as the Brandon distributing area. They go far beyond it and sell throughout the vast prairie region of Western Canada from Winnipeg to the Peace River.

Brandon has recently become a very important railway centre, and will soon be still greater. It is a divisional point on both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, and these railways are greatly increasing their yard trackage and other shipping facilities here, while the Grand Trunk Pacific is now preparing to run into the city. In addition to having the three Canadian transcontinental railway systems, Brandon is a terminal of the Great Northern Railway. This railway has extensive trackage facilities in the heart of the city. The Great Northern Railway has a charter to build a line from Brandon to Le Pas, and is arranging to have it extended to reach a Hudson's Bay port.

The Canadian Northern Railway recently put up a station and hotel in Brandon costing five hundred thousand dollars, which is an indication that this railway expects the city to increase in population very rapidly.

There is a railway transfer system connecting all the railway lines in the city, which is a great convenience to merchants and manufacturers, enabling them, wherever located, to make use of all the railways.

Brandon is the only city in Western Canada which has a central steam-heating system. This has proved a very great success, and enables merchants and manufacturers to heat their premises at low cost. Exhaust steam is used from the electric power plant, and by thus disposing of waste steam at a profit, the power company is able to produce electric power cheaply, and is ready to make favorable terms with large manufacturers. The capacity of this power plant is great enough to allow for development of a number of important industries. Electric power is also brought to Brandon from the Little Saskatchewan River, about ten miles away.

Unlike most of the Western cities, Brandon is not flat. The streets slope up from the swift-flowing Assiniboine River, and the country around it is beautifully undulating. The residential streets are lined with trees, and the homes of all classes of people have



On Sixteenth Street, in the City of Brandon, Manitoba

spacious grounds, adorned with beautiful trees, hedges and shrubs.

Brandon is becoming an important manufacturing centre. Among the articles manufactured are flour, agricultural implements, gasoline engines, fire engines, windmills, pumps, store furnishings, such as counters, show-cases and desks, church and school furnishings, including pews, pulpits and desks, sash and doors, leather, harness, tents, mattresses, overalls, corduroy coats, fur-lined coats, fur robes, bricks, cement blocks, confectionery and cigars, butter, cheese, ice cream, etc. Arrangements have been made to start a shoe factory.

The leading agricultural implement manufacturers of the United States and Canada have distributing houses in Brandon.

The wholesale houses include hardware, boots and shoes, harness, furniture, lumber, fruits, groceries and liquors.

The Dominion Government census taken in the spring of 1911 showed the population of Brandon to be 13,837 as compared with 5,620 at the previous census. At the end of 1912 the population was estimated at about 17,000. It is now over 20,000. During the month of October, 1912, the average daily attendance of children at the public schools and Collegiate Institute was 1,920. The attendance at the Brandon College is 350.

In Brandon is held every year the great Inter-Provincial Fair of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association, popularly known as the Brandon Summer Fair. The Summer Fair grounds cover an area of 112 acres. Although the population of Brandon is only about 20,000, the attendance at the Summer Fair is over 90,000, and is increasing every year. Farmers come to this Fair from all parts of Western Canada. The Dominion Fair, subsidized by the Canadian Government, was held in Brandon in 1913, from July 15 to July 26. The Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show, being held in Brandon every winter, is popularly known as the Brandon Winter Fair. The Winter Fair board includes representatives of the Manitoba Horse Breed-

ers' Association, The Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association, The Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, The Manitoba Poultry Association, and the Manitoba Agricultural College. The Winter Fair is growing in importance every year. The new Winter Fair arena has a horse ring 200 by 80 feet, with a seating capacity for six thousand spectators.

The Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Brandon attracts many visitors. Farmers about to locate in Western Canada would do well to visit this farm before settling down. They will learn much about conditions in Western Canada.

The educational facilities are unsurpassed, the city having splendid public schools, a Collegiate Institute and a Normal School for the training of teachers, while Brandon College gives a thorough university course.

The farming country around Brandon is very fertile and is celebrated as a wheat district; but, being well watered, is especially suited for dairy farms and general stock raising. Some of the farms in the neighborhood of Brandon might be advantageously subdivided into market gardens.

BRENDA

With its southerly boundary resting on the international dividing line between Canada and the United States and situated to the west of Turtle Mountain, Brenda Municipality extends with part of Arthur Municipality to the north and west toward the Souris River, and is a beautifully undulating tract of land.

The soil is a deep black loam, unsurpassed for fertility, which fact is evidenced by the bountiful crops which are at this writing standing in square miles of shocks, divided off by the highways of the country.

Excellent railway accommodation is given by the two branches of the C.P.R. Connections are made daily east, west and north.

Good water is obtainable, and a general appearance of prosperity is noticeable in farm



Efficient Telephone Service, Good Schools etc. in 'every Town.

buildings, and the class and number of fine horses that are used to till the land.

Four thriving villages in the municipality—Napinka, Waskada, Goodlands and Medora—form centres of business and also of religious, educational and social activities.

The Government has provided a very efficient telephone service, locally centered at Waskada, where are also the municipal offices, and where an energetic Agricultural Society has been formed for farm improvement and friendly rivalry at the annual fairs.

The whole of this tract was originally settled by persons who had little or no means to start with. Of late some have retired from the farms comfortably well off, but the majority of the old-timers are content to remain on the spot where they have succeeded.

TOWN OF CARBERRY

In the centre of a fertile plain, Carberry's future is assured as a thriving Manitoba town. It is a town of homes. It is a matter of civic pride that most of the Carberry residents own their own homes. The town is well lighted, the current for commercial and residential lighting being supplied from a well equipped electrical plant, municipally owned. The streets are beautifully treed and the whole appearance of the town is homelike.

Among the public buildings are three banks, court house, public and high schools, several fine churches, etc. The educational facilities are of the best, and the social life of the town is all that could be desired.

In commercial opportunities Carberry presents a strong appeal. Business is brisk. The Municipality of North Cypress is one of the best in the province and the town of Carberry merits closest investigation as to location, revenues, railway facilities, gas and electric power and the other things which must be considered by any manufacturer.

For further information about the district see description of North Cypress, in this booklet and write Secretary, Board of Trade, Carberry, Man.

CLANWILLIAM

One of the most attractive municipalities in Manitoba is Clanwilliam, in the north-western portion of the province. Here are found a fine, productive soil, good water, pasturage and hay. The settlers in this region are in close proximity to the heavily timbered Riding Mountains, and fuel and timber are to be obtained in abundance.

Land prices range from \$8 to \$20 (£1-12s. to £4) an acre. This is a district of good crops. It is especially famous for the quality and abundant yield of oats. Minnedosa, Franklin, Bethany and other points afford good markets, conveniently near.

The region is a paradise for the sportsman, the ponds being much frequented by ducks, and in the adjacent Riding Mountains can be found the big game, such as moose and elk. For more information write to the Reeve of Clanwilliam, Minnedosa, Man.

TOWN OF CRYSTAL CITY

Crystal City, a town of several hundred well-to-do people, two chartered banks, five grain elevators, first-class hotel and boarding house accommodation, general and other stores, garages and up-to-date livery establishments; one hundred and twenty-nine miles south-west of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Crystal City district is known for the fertile nature of its soil. It has yet to record serious failure of crop.

Quotations for farm lands are yet at reasonable figures; also upon easy terms of payment. The farming population of this district are the owners of commodious homes, and the water supply has been declared by analytical report as excellent. With every modern convenience, the cost of living is far below that of places much greater in size and population.

Crystal City possesses five grain elevators. Inquire from any grain firm of the city of Winnipeg or elsewhere regarding this district, and the answer will be that as a grain-producing centre it stands without rival.

Common varieties of trees grow rapidly in the Crystal City district, affording protection from high winds and creating a home-like atmosphere.

The man in possession of even limited capital, to achieve success, must seek out his farm-home in as close proximity to the elevators of the grain dealer as he is able; likewise it behooves him to purchase the commodities of life at a reasonable, not an exorbitant price.

Let him investigate and he will ascertain this latter necessity to be an extremely difficult matter in the "boom inflated" districts farther west. But he will obtain what is requisite for himself and family—home, schools, churches, necessities of life—in the famous agricultural locality of Crystal City, in which district the Slavonic races of Europe do not form a portion of the community.

Are you aware that the average amount of money annually paid through Crystal City banks to the farmers of this district represents a sum in excess of half a million dollars? Even this huge figure is by no means inclusive of the whole grain output of the district.

And this financial crop statistic, year 1911, is not inclusive of the amount of grain, seventy-six thousand bushels, within the town's five elevators (June 1, 1912). From June 1, 1911, to the same date of the next year, no fewer than 551 cars of grain were billed from Crystal City station.

As a district especially suitable for the farmer who will adopt the principles of mixed agriculture, the Crystal City district stands pre-eminent. The locality is well supplied with a never-failing supply of water, obtainable in its many creeks and springs; there is likewise acreage from which a supply of fodder can be obtained.

The close proximity of Crystal City to the great market of Western Canada, Winnipeg, creates the district as an important centre for this lucrative industry. In districts of Alberta are situate localities many hundred miles from Winnipeg, yet recognized as shipping places for thousands of live stock annually. If these centres can, despite the excessive rate of transportation charges to Win-

nipeg and Montreal, make huge sums from the cattle raising industry regardless of existing conditions, Crystal City with its cheap tariff of railroad charges, has for many years profited abundantly from the system of mixed farming in which its agriculturists have been engaged.

Crystal City is in the municipality of Louise. For information about the town, write to Secretary, Board of Trade, Crystal City, Manitoba.

DAUPHIN

Dauphin District covers 3,948,526 acres in the north-west section of Manitoba between and around the Riding Mountains and the Duck Mountains, skirting Lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis, and including Lake Dauphin. The whole district is more or less thickly timbered, varying from scattered clumps of willows bordering the Assiniboine in the south-west to groves of poplar and coniferous forests on the mountains. The country is well drained by the Vermilion, the Ochre, the Turtle, the Valley and the Wilson Rivers.

Soil is rich alluvial loam, two to four feet deep, on clay subsoil. A fine and sure mixed farming district. Crops of wheat, barley, oats, maize, alfalfa and ordinary farm produce are abundant.

Settlers having no timber on their lands may obtain permits to cut dry timber for fuel to the extent of twenty-five cords for twenty-five cents in the forest reserves in Riding Mountains (1,535 square miles), and Duck Mountains (1,450 square miles).

This district has about three million acres not under cultivation, a population of about 36,000 people, about 5,000 homesteads open for entry, and an average grain yield per acre: Wheat, 20.1 bushels; oats, 43.4 bushels; roots, 24.5 bushels. Besides these crops, barley, flax, hay, alfalfa, fodder corn, etc., are grown. All manner of vegetables also, and, wherever attempted, fruit growing has met with gratifying success.

Dauphin, Valley River and Sifton are markets for grain and cattle, poultry, vegetables, beef, pork and honey. Surplus products are shipped to Winnipeg, which affords a splendid market within easy reach.

The settlers in the Dauphin district are mostly of British, Canadian and American birth, but there are two large settlements of Galicians who are doing well and supply much needed labor.

The vast Dauphin region contains hundreds of thousands of acres of land, inexhaustibly fertile. Farmers in the richly diversified Dauphin country build up ideal homes. The powerful tractors of modern days have banished the terrors of "scrub breaking," and thousands of acres are being broken every year with steam plow.

Dauphin district has never known a crop failure. The many groves and bluffs afford



Park at Deloraine, Manitoba—Five years ago this was Waste Ground



TYPES OF MANITOBA FARM HOMES

1—Alan Reed, near Brandon
2—A. Irwin, near Gladstone

3—Summer Home of J. D. McGregor, near Brandon
4 and 5—George Marsden, near Brandon

shelter, and the many running streams which take their rise in the Riding and Duck Mountains give the region ideal natural drainage.

Further particulars may be had by writing to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Dauphin, Man.

TOWN OF DAUPHIN

Dauphin Town has kept pace with the development of the surrounding country and with the expansion of the Canadian Northern. It is now a fine substantial place, with about six thousand population. It has a splendid site, and is well laid out. It has many miles of good streets and over twelve miles of cement sidewalks. It has over twelve miles of trunk sewers and nineteen miles of water mains, which carry to the homes of the people pure, health-giving water from inexhaustible springs in the Riding Mountains.

Dauphin is the home of hundreds of railway workers, being one of the most important divisional points on the Canadian Northern. The railway company has here a 22-stall roundhouse in which 500 men are employed, with an annual payroll of over \$1,000,000 (£200,000), and a depot which would be a credit to a city of 10,000 inhabitants.

It is here that the Swan River and Prince Albert line branches off from the main line. Dauphin is also the starting point of the Canadian Northern line to Winnipegosis. Through recent extension of branches, the Town of Dauphin has been brought into touch with the magnificent country around Ste. Rose du Lac and the region east of Lake Dauphin. Projected lines will make the linking-up process complete, and Dauphin, already the centre of a large tributary region, will become the natural centre of a still greater territory.

The Great Northern Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway have both promised to make connection with the city.

Dauphin has several banks, a Dominion customs house, a splendid post office building, and a fine Dominion land titles office. Dauphin is a regimental district and a judicial centre, and has a splendid new court house.

Dauphin is the natural trade centre for more than four thousand square miles of territory. The stores of the town act as distributing houses—wholesale and retail—and special facilities for trade and commerce centre at Dauphin. Farm implements, farm machinery, fruits, groceries, hardware, stoves and other lines of goods for domestic use are distributed from Dauphin over the surrounding country.

The town is a heavy shipping point for grain, being the collecting station for one of the richest agricultural districts in the world. Five hundred thousand bushels of wheat, 150,000 bushels of barley and 100,000 bushels of oats were shipped from Dauphin in 1910. This has been materially increased each year.

Competition keeps prices up, and Dauphin is a favorite shipping station for farmers beyond the town's natural collecting limit.

Dauphin industries include a flour mill with a capacity of 150 barrels per day, a creamery, two sash and door factories, a planing mill, a steam laundry, a machine shop and foundry, besides the large Canadian Northern shops. Close to the town are three sawmills which cut more than 85,000,000 feet of lumber a year.

Dauphin owns its important utilities. It starts out on its career unhampered by charters which are likely to conflict with the interests of the citizens. The town owns and operates a power plant which, besides furnishing light for commercial and domestic use, furnishes power at a low rate for industrial purposes.

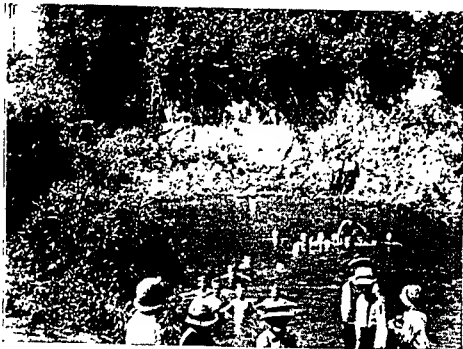
Dauphin's waterworks system is complete. The source of supply is a lake in the Riding Mountains, which will be forever protected from contamination by being included in the Dominion Government forest reserve. The lake is 1,200 feet above the level of the town, and the reservoir for the Dauphin intake main is 226 feet above the town. Water will flow to the consumer by gravity, and will have a pressure of ninety pounds at the outlets. The water is soft and pure, and the system cost \$500,000 (£100,000). Dauphin is assured of a splendid water service for years to come, with almost no cost for maintenance. The supply sources that are tapped by the system are sufficient for a large city.

Streets and roads in and about Dauphin are good, with twelve miles of granolithic sidewalks.

Dauphin has two fine, large school buildings, which cost respectively \$44,900 (£8,980) and \$44,000 (£8,800). There are eighteen teachers.

There are six churches in Dauphin—Presbyterian, Methodist, Anglican, Baptist, Catholic, The Holiness Movement and the Salvation Army.

The Dauphin town hall is a fine structure of brick, and cost \$22,000 (£4,400). In it is located the town fire department, which is equipped with two hose-and-ladder wagons,



In for a Swim at Dauphin, Manitoba

one chemical engine, two hose reels and 3,000 feet of hose. The civic offices and publicity department are in the town hall, and there is a large assembly room, capable of seating 750 people, on the ground floor.

Dauphin has built and maintains a hospital. The buildings and equipment cost \$15,000 (£3,000). A lady superintendent and seven nurses are in attendance at the hospital, and there are twenty-six beds at the disposal of patients.

New buildings include: A new \$50,000 (£10,000) railway station; a new land titles office, \$15,000 (£3,000); addition to the Canadian Northern roundhouse, \$20,000 (£4,000); a new warehouse for farm implements; and several new business blocks, a packing plant, a mineral water factory, a new aerated water and bottling factory, and a new building for the "Dauphin Herald."

Dauphin offers present advantages, plus unexcelled opportunities for the future. A pulp factory would find an inexhaustible supply of material. There are millions of cords of poplar close to Dauphin, and wide stretches of spruce forest that hold vast quantities of valuable wood-pulp material. With this supply of raw material at hand and Dauphin's splendid capacity for furnishing cheap power, a pulp mill is one of the certainties of Dauphin's industrial development and will pay from the start.

A pickle and canning factory would do exceedingly well in Dauphin. Every vegetable that is commonly used for pickling can be raised with ease on the land about Dauphin. and peas, beans and sweet corn for canning. The market for great quantities of these products lies at the very edge of the loading platform, and the entire output of a large factory of this kind would be absorbed within easy distance of Dauphin.

Another industry that may be established at Dauphin with profit is a factory for making household furniture. There is plenty of birch, oak, spruce, and black and white poplar about Dauphin, all of them useful in furniture making. Experiments with Dauphin poplar have demonstrated that this wood

takes a high polish, and the birch wood of the district is noted for clear grain and close texture.

A packing plant for meats, and a tannery are industries that would find local supply and handy markets.

Besides the above plants that would be remunerative, and for which there is the raw material, are: Cereal mills, biscuit and confectionery, glue and binder-twine factory, cheese, butter, sterilized milk industry, beet sugar factory, hop industry, breweries, taxidermists, soap manufacturers, straw-board and wood-box factory, brick makers and manufacturers of fur clothing. Further opportunities offer themselves to jobbers and traders of boots and shoes, wagons, carriages and buggies, wholesale bakeries, groceries, tent and awning and mattress makers, and hotels and cafes.

Full information and free pamphlet on application to W. G. Langdon, Publicity Commissioner, Board of Trade, Dauphin, Man.

DALY

The Municipality of Daly, lying to the northwest of Brandon, is one of the first formed municipalities in the province, and populated chiefly by people from Great Britain. It offers great advantages to settlers (especially those possessing some capital). The opportunities for those desirous of securing homes in a well-settled, progressive neighborhood are unrivalled; there are lands to suit all classes, splendid lands for those desirous of raising cereals, and, if possible, better prospects still for mixed farming, for which there are special facilities. The Assiniboine River flows through the south of the municipality, and magnificent park-like views are to be seen here, and the land seems practically inexhaustible, wheat this year averaging forty-five bushels to the acre.

The Little Saskatchewan River runs practically right through the municipality from north to south. There are a number of good mill sites on it, and the scenery is unexcelled. The great electric power works which supplies the city of Brandon is on this river, and chiefly within this municipality. Over five hundred head of cattle have for years been pastured in the upper reaches of this river valley. The river teems with fish, and it is a common sight during the early summer to see very fine fish peddled by the hundredweight, caught in this river.

On the west of the municipality, Oak River, a small stream whose source lies at Shoal Lake, about one hundred miles to the north, flows also through the municipality from north to south. This river runs through the famed Bradwardine and Tarbolton districts, these names showing at once from whence this part was first peopled, and the number of beautiful homes and farm buildings and carefully kept farms does honor to



Preparing for a Garden Party at Home of G. F. Morrison, High Bluff, Manitoba



HERE are many sound business reasons why you should choose the Province of Manitoba as the place for your Canadian farm home and you cannot afford to overlook them. Your quick and sure success depends on a right start in the right location. **Manitoba is the Market Centre Province for all Western Canada.**

Manitoba Grain Matures Earlier and is First on the Market

Below is given the average number of days it took to ripen for the five years ending 1909:—

Place	Wheat Ripe	Oats Ripe	Mensury Barley
Lacombe, Alberta.....	In 139 days	In 126 days	In 109 days
Indian Head, Sask.....	In 139 days	In 115 days	In 98 days
Brandon, Manitoba....	In 121 days	In 106 days	In 87 days

MANITOBA

—WESTERN CANADA—



Railway Distances Westward from Winnipeg, Manitoba

Province of BRITISH COLUM- BIA	Miles	Province of ALBERTA	Miles	Province of SASKATCHEWAN	Miles	Province of MANITOBA	Miles
Grand Forks	1,202	Banff	919	Humboldt	405	Brandon	133
Kamloops	1,233	Calgary	837	Indian Head	316	Carman	52
Nanaimo	1,632	Castor	1,036	Moose Jaw	399	Dauphin	178
Nelson	1,095	Edmonton	792	Moosomin	219	Emerson	65
Phoenix	1,213	Edson	922	N. Battleford	572	Gretna	76
Revelstoke	1,104	Lacombe	950	Prince Albert	541	Killarney	195
Salmon Arm	1,167	Lethbridge	758	Régina	357	Minnedosa	134
Vancouver	1,483	Red Deer	931	Saskatoon	466	Morden	81
Vernon	1,195	Stettin	1,000	Swift Current	509	Neepawa	116
Victoria	1,560	Wetaskiwin	978	Watrous	408	Portage la Pr.	54

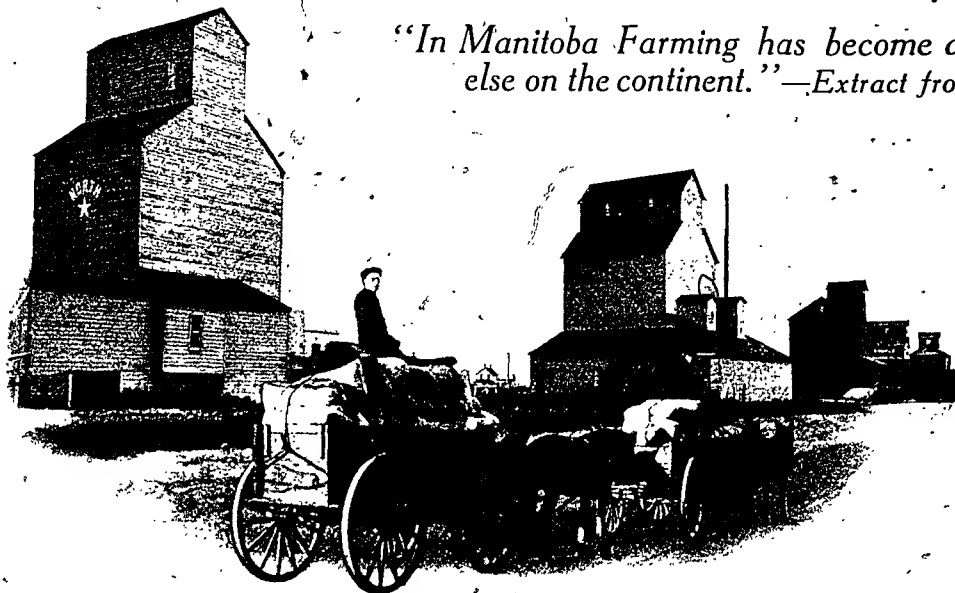
Manitoba Farmers Make Big Savings in Freight

Table showing difference in freight rates on wheat from points in the Western Provinces and relative distance points within Manitoba to Port Arthur:—

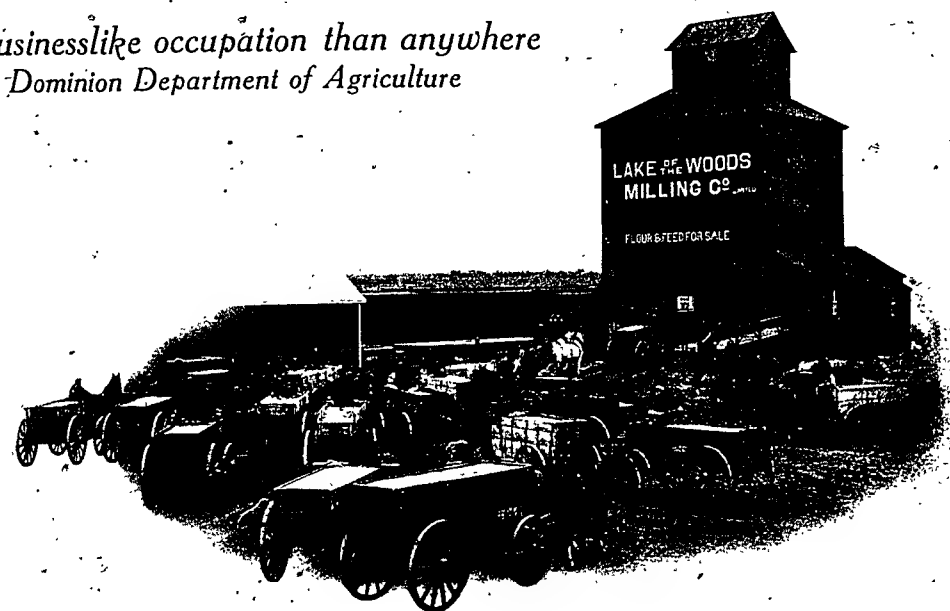
Place	Freight 100 lbs.	Per bushel	Difference
Edmonton, Alberta	25 cents	15 cents	9 cents per bushel or
WINNIPEG, Manitoba	10 cents	6 cents	\$1.80 per acre per year
Lethbridge, Alberta	23 cents	13½ cents	6 cents per bushel or
BOISSEVAIN, Manitoba	13 cents	7½ cents	\$1.20 per acre per year
Battleford, Saskatchewan	24 cents	14½ cents	6½ cents per bushel or
BRANDON, Manitoba	13 cents	7½ cents	\$1.32 per acre per year

There is a pro-rata difference in all other freight rates in favor of the Manitoba resident.

"In Manitoba Farming has become a more thoroughly businesslike occupation than anywhere else on the continent."—Extract from Booklet issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture



Grain elevators at Roland, Manitoba. Every town on the railways in Manitoba requires a number of these giant storehouses



Farmers awaiting their turn to unload wheat at one of the elevators, Reston, Manitoba—a common scene in Manitoba

these early pioneers and their descendants from Scotland.

Schools and churches are within easy reach of everyone, while the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway runs centrally through the municipality, besides having its main divisional point at Rivers, also within the municipality; this railway has also other two stations, Lavine and Mara, with every facility for marketing and shipping all kinds of farm produce. A branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway also runs through the municipality, with stations at Carnegie, Pendenis, Wheatland, Alloway and Bradwardine; stock-yards for shipping cattle are found at Bradwardine, Wheatland and Rivers.

A number of farms can be rented, leased, or purchased at a reasonable figure, with as good chances as the world offers today to the young and energetic who desire to make a home for themselves and secure a competence for declining years.

DUFFERIN

The Rural Municipality of Dufferin, situated in the famous Red River Valley of Southern Manitoba, is one of the most fertile, progressive and prosperous districts in the province.

The municipality is composed of nine and one-half townships in ranges 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 west of the principal meridian, the southern boundary of the municipality being about 30 miles north of the international line. The area of the municipality is 218,880 acres, of which nearly 120,000 are under cultivation, and the population—excluding the town of Carman, which is wholly within the bounds of the municipality—is about 3,000.

The soil is the famous black loam of the Red River Valley, than which there is no better in Western Canada. It is interspersed with some lighter areas, which are splendidly adapted for grazing. Grain-growing has been the great industry of the past; but for a number of years the farmers have been going in more extensively for mixed farming, for which the municipality is peculiarly well adapted not only on account of its soil, but also because of its excellent railway service and its proximity to good markets.



First Customs Office in the Northwest with Oldtime Residents, Emerson, Manitoba

A creamery has been in operation in Carman for a year past, and has been found of great benefit to the farmers. Small fruits and the standard varieties of apples all do well.

The Municipality of Dufferin is watered by the River Boyne and its tributary, Tobacco Creek. It is served by three lines of railway, the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and the Greta-Portage branch of the Midland (Great Northern Railway). There are several elevators on these competing lines within the municipality and car shortage is practically unknown.

Dufferin is settled chiefly by Canadians from the Province of Ontario, people from the British Isles, with a sprinkling of Americans. There are, however, still a number of unimproved farms which may be had at the very reasonable price of from \$15.00 (£3) up per acre. Improved farms range in price all the way to \$60 (£12) per acre.

For the farmer desirous of engaging either in grain growing or mixed farming there is no better section of the province than the Municipality of Dufferin, for the reasons briefly set forth—the fertility of the soil and its adaptability to all classes of farming; the reasonableness of price and accessibility to market; the excellence of railway service and all the conveniences and comforts of civilization at hand. For further information apply to Fred. W. Kirby, Secretary-Treasurer, Carman, Man.

EDWARD

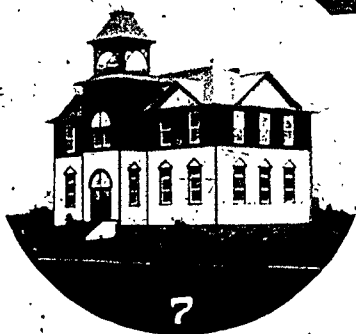
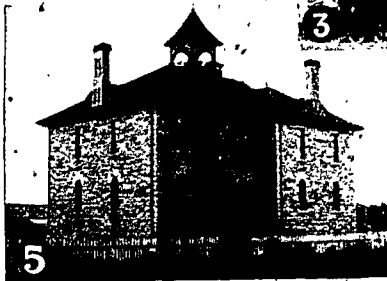
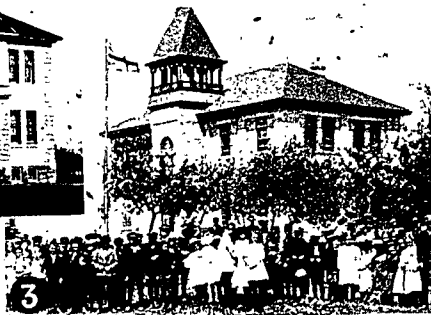
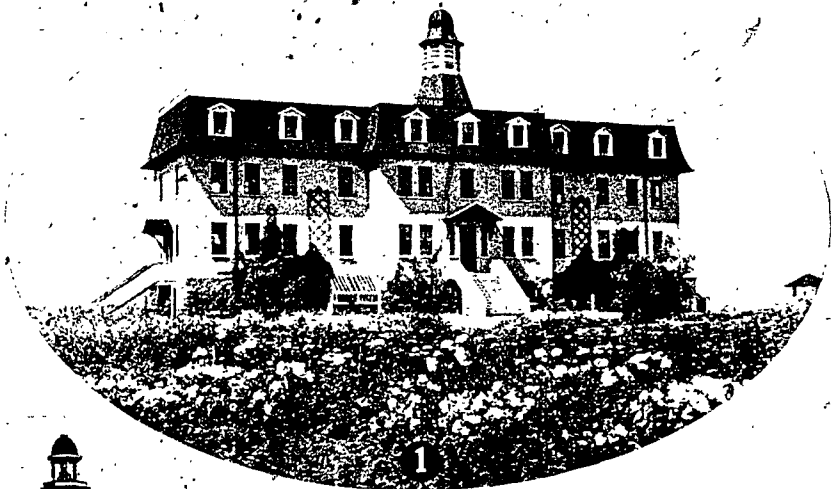
This is one of the finest rural municipalities, and is situated in the south-west corner of the province, along the international boundary and bordering the adjacent province of Saskatchewan. It is well served by railroads, and is close enough to the great coal regions to make the fuel problem a very easy one. There are several good towns easily convenient as markets. There is an abundance of water of high quality.

Edward is a highly developed municipality, with a network of telephone lines, fine highways and good schools.

Prairie land runs in price from \$10 to \$20 (£2 to £4), and improved land from \$20 to \$40 (£4 to £8) per acre. Authorities on the subject have declared Edward to be an ideal alfalfa district. Write to Municipal Clerk, Edward Municipality, Pierson, Man.

ELLICE

The Municipality of Ellice is watered and made beautiful by the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle Rivers. Its rich, black soil produces phenomenal crops. Unimproved lands run from \$8 to \$15, and improved lands from \$25 to \$35 per acre. The highway system is in good shape and is being steadily developed.



TYPES OF MANITOBA SCHOOLS

- 1—Indian School, Elkhorn.
- 2—Shoal Lake School
- 3—One of the schools at Boissevain
- 4—The Union Jack flies over every Manitoba school during school hours
- 5—Maple Leaf School, Morden
- 6—A country schoolhouse
- 7—School at Minitonas



Town of Gilbert Plains, Manitoba, Looking from the Northeast

The municipality is crossed by the G.T.P. main line. This, with branches, gives Ellice unsurpassed transportation facilities.

Farming is carried on here on a wide scale with great results. The farmers are an aggressive, pushing type, partial to the best machinery and equipment and to high-grade stock. Game is abundant, and farm life in Ellice is ideal. Write H. Tillman, Secretary, Lazare, Man.

TOWN OF EMERSON

Emerson is a name famous in the West since the first settlers came in by boat from the South. It is now a thriving, modern town with a population of over 1,500.

Besides its location on a navigable river, connecting Lake Winnipeg with the head of navigation of the Red River in the States, Emerson has the advantage of being the most important railway centre along the international boundary line in either Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N., and Soo lines of railway all meet at Emerson. The river is spanned by a costly railway and traffic bridge, connecting the American and Canadian railways inside the town limits.

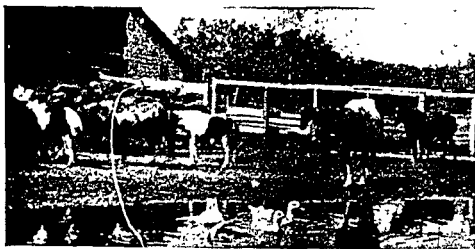
There are handsome public buildings, all substantial structures, as well as customs house, post office, quarantine station, immigration houses, schools, churches, etc.

Emerson is an important grain shipping point, with splendid promise of future growth. Further information upon application to W. W. Unsworth, Secretary, Emerson, Man.

ELTON

The Rural Municipality of Elton is directly north of the city of Brandon, and comprises ranges 17, 18 and 19 W., townships 11 and 12, containing 1,240 acres, of which 99,000 acres are under cultivation. There is a rural population of 1,770. The district has 16 schools, one high school, 11 churches, 6 post offices, and rural free mail delivery; 40 miles of railroad, 11 stations in and adjoining; 3,344 horses, 3,330 cattle, 3,000 s, 700 sheep, and buildings worth

\$1,000,000 (£200,000). There is no municipal debt. The roads and educational advantages are not excelled. Elton has justly been called the "Banner Municipality" of the middle west. Anyone with a little capital and desiring independence and a good home will find Elton the place to locate. There are no homesteads available; 30 years ago saw the last of these free gifts in this district. There



Shetland Ponies, Hartney, Manitoba

are, however, farms for sale and farms to rent, well adapted to mixed farming. Grains grown are wheat, oats, barley, peas, flax, etc; grasses; timothy, rye, brome, alfalfa, red clover; also native grasses in luxuriant abundance. Vegetables: Potatoes, turnips, mangels and all good garden varieties; their size and quality astonish visitors from the Motherland. Fruits: Apples, plums, currants, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, cherries, cranberries and grapes.

Anyone seeking a home void of pioneering, as in homesteading, is invited to locate in Elton. For further particulars of lands for sale or rent, write to the Secretary-Treasurer, Municipality of Elton, Forrest Station, Man.

GILBERT PLAINS

Nestling between the densely wooded Riding and Duck Mountains is Gilbert Plains Rural Municipality.

The rural municipality is crossed by the C.N.R. from east to west, having within its boundaries 214,121 acres, of which about 66,000 acres are under cultivation. Unimproved land can be had at \$10 to \$15 (£2 to £3) per

acre, and cultivated land at \$20 to \$30 (£4 to £6).

The soil is black loam, with an average yield of 20 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of oats and 35 bushels of barley to the acre. There are numerous small creeks and two rivers; and good water is usually obtained by digging from 15 to 25 feet.

The village of Gilbert Plains has a population of over 500, and every class of business is represented. The new school house cost \$25,000 (£5,000).

The district is well adapted to mixed farming. Further information on request of Jas. C. Turner, Secretary, Gilbert Plains, Man.

TOWN OF GREटना

This is a village municipality and is near the boundary line between Manitoba and Dakota.

At this point the G.N.R. from the States connects with the C.P.R. system and the Midland Railway. Gretna is an important customs port of entry, quarantine station and immigration buildings being located here at both railway stations.



Ayrshires at Hartney, Manitoba

It is also a well-known educational centre for the Mennonite community of the district, the Mennonite Collegiate Institute being located here, and many students are in attendance. The sum of \$20,000 (£4,000) was expended in 1911 to build an English public school. Among the important buildings are the churches of the Roman Catholics, Pres-

byterians and Lutherans. Gretna's population is over 700. It is a grain shipping point of considerable consequence, having eight elevators, besides grain warehouses and loading platforms in its railway yards.

The lands in the vicinity are very productive, prices ranging from \$40 to \$50 (£8 to £10) per acre, according to improvements. Gretna is well-known for its handsome streets, avenues and many shade trees, including maple, ash, elm and poplar. Further information upon request of R. Chambers, Mayor, Gretna, Man.

TOWN OF HAMIOटा

Hamiota is one of the most solid and substantial towns in west central Manitoba. There are no homesteads adjacent, but excellent unimproved farms can be secured at about \$20 (£4) per acre. Improved farms can be purchased at from \$25 to \$40 (£5 to £8) per acre.

The village municipality of Hamiota is centrally located in the rural municipality, which is crossed by the C.N.R. and C.P.R. Write to the Mayor, Hamiota, Man.

KILDONAN.

This historic rural municipality adjoins the great city of Winnipeg. It has great fame for the fertility and inexhaustibility of its soil. It is the ideal spot for the market gardener, and many men are making great profits in this pleasant occupation.

The entire municipality is within five miles of the Winnipeg city market, and is reached by four good gravelled roads, which are always in excellent condition. There are several good schools, all of them reached by good sidewalks. Street-car service is to be had along both sides of the Red River. The churches are Presbyterian, Methodist and Anglican.

The municipality comprises 17,000 acres, the soil being a rich black loam, with probably over 2,000 acres under cultivation. Land for gardening purposes can be rented at \$15 (£3) per acre and upwards, and land is being offered for sale at \$150 per acre and upwards, according to location.



A Street Scene in the Town of Killarney, Manitoba



Farm of Alex. Innes, Deloraine, Manitoba. Won first prize in Good Farming Competition

Many dairies, located on outlying lands, are doing a profitable business supplying the Winnipeg market, and upwards of 1,000 cows are reported, valued at \$40 to \$60 (£8 to £12) a head.

Further information upon request of S. R. Henderson, Reeve, Box 23, Louise Bridge, Man.

TOWN OF KILLARNEY

One of the most famed beauty spots in Manitoba is Killarney. It is visited every year by tourists and camping parties who delight in the beauty of the region. Killarney is situated in the rural municipality of Turtle Mountain. It is a wonderfully picturesque and fertile region, comprising about ten townships.

It was settled in the early days of the Province by hardy pioneers, many of whom when they began homesteading were practically destitute of funds. These men have prospered with the province, and are today comparatively wealthy. Their wealth came entirely from the soil and was the result of industry bountifully rewarded.

Killarney is a wonderfully fine district for wheat, mixed farming and stock. The farmers of Turtle Mountain municipality are progressive and enterprising, and the Killarney Agricultural Fair ranks with the best in the West.

Besides the town of Killarney, there are several smaller towns in the municipality, all affording good and convenient markets.

There are still some choice tracts of land at very reasonable prices. Full information can be received from the Secretary-Treasurer, Turtle Mountain Municipality, Killarney, Man.

LANDSDOWNE

Lansdowne Rural Municipality comprises a large area, and is the home of some of the most efficient and enterprising farmers in Manitoba. It was formerly known as "Beautiful Plains," and is situated near the centre of the Province of Manitoba, and is reached by the C.P.R. and C.N.R., both railways having good market towns.

Among the attractive features of the municipality is the Ridge Road, running for thirty miles along the crest of the well-known beach of Lake Agassiz, Arden being the principal town along the highway.

Practically all the land of the municipality is under cultivation, owing to the development of the municipal system of drains, supplementing rivers and smaller streams; and the district is eminently adapted for mixed farming and stock raising. Lansdowne has the advantage of good roads, good schools, good markets and telephone service.

There are very few homesteads left, but there are still limited tracts of good land, and many opportunities for profitable investment. Further information upon request of M. E. Boughton, Secretary-Treasurer, Arden, Man.



Manitoba farm folks have good times socially. This merry party is at the home of John Grant, near Brandon.

LOUISE

The rural municipality of Louise is one of the most progressive in progressive Manitoba. It has a total acreage of 229,908, and of this area 152,000 acres or more are under cultivation. There are yet to be tilled 78,000 acres. An area of 1,251 acres in this fine municipality is timbered.

The municipality is served by the C.P.R., South-western Railway and the C.N.R., as well as by the branch line of the C.P.R.,



Lunch in the harvest field

which runs from Wood Bay into the municipality of Pembina to the east. On these lines of railway are located the stations of Wood Bay, Pilot Mound, Crystal City, Clearwater and Purvis. The municipality has easy access to important points in North Dakota.

There are numerous schools and churches throughout these districts, as well as elevators, stores and warehouses of every description.

Wild land is to be had at from \$15 and upwards, and cultivated farms, with buildings, at from \$23 (£4-12s.) and upwards per acre. At the same time, however, offers of \$60 (£12) and \$70 (£14) per acre would be refused by many farmers of the district, which is well favored with roads and bridges, making the land especially desirable.

The population is entirely British. Further information upon request from W. Cranston, Clerk, Clearwater, Manitoba.

MACDONALD

Macdonald is a fine rural municipality in the Red River valley, and near enough to Winnipeg to give many of its farmers the advantage of that great city as a market and trading place.

It is drained by the La Salle and Morris Rivers, and served by four lines of railway, thus being easily accessible from Winnipeg, distant 54 miles at the nearest point.

The ownership of the unoccupied parts of the municipality has passed largely into the hands of large interests in the city of Winnipeg, and is held for sale by them at prices and terms as reasonable as it is possible to make. Considering the cost of the journey to more distant points, the isolation of the new settler for a term of years, the distance from markets and the loss of time while waiting for the development of the country, there can be no question of the advantages and opportunities of the older province of Manitoba.

There are still many desirable sections of land in the vicinity of Macdonald that can be had at prices ranging from \$20 to \$25 (£4 to £5) per acre.

This region is suitable for high-power farming, being mostly a clean prairie. Starbuck is the chief town of the municipality.

TOWN OF MELITA

This town is situated within the Rural Municipality of Arthur, near the banks of the Souris River. The town park, which is admitted to be one of the finest and most picturesque in the province, contains the race-course and agricultural buildings.

The Collegiate and High School is a very creditable edifice, and cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000 (£6,000). This institution is presided over by a principal of known ability and a staff of highly qualified assistants, and has a provincial reputation of high standing as an educational establishment.

Melita has a 200-barrel flour mill, two machine shops, with the most modern machinery; a butter factory of 1,500 lbs. capacity, drawing support from the neighboring municipalities, and a pump factory. There are also churches, general stores, hotels, mercantile establishments of various kinds, two newspapers, etc.

Melita is a distributing centre of the Imperial Oil Company.

There are only two doctors for all this and surrounding territory, as the population may be aptly described as rugged and healthy, and the sanitary conditions are all that could be desired.

For further information communicate with R. M. Graham, Mayor, Melita, Man.



Headquarters of H. L. Emmert, stockman and farmer, East Selkirk, Manitoba



Cattle awaiting shipment in C.P.R. Stockyards, Minnedosa, Manitoba

MINIOTA

Miniota is a well drained rural municipality, being traversed by the Assiniboine and tributary streams. It has a rolling surface and a splendid, loamy soil with clay subsoil. It has 78,000 acres under cultivation, and mixed farming pays in a most satisfactory degree.

There are 14 elevators, providing ample accommodation for handling the grain production of the municipality. Four railway lines serve the district; the Virden, McCauley, Brandon and Miniota branches of the C.P.R., also the G.T.P., and a branch of the C.N.R. There are 21 schools, seven churches and eight post-offices; also a telephone system is operated by the municipality as a public utility.

Something like 100 cars of stock are shipped annually from the municipality. There are no homesteads to be taken up; but the C.P.R., the Hudson's Bay Co., and one or two land companies have land for sale at

prices ranging from \$20 and upwards. Write to Secretary-Treasurer, Rural Municipality of Miniota, Miniota, Man.

MINTO

The Rural Municipality of Minto comprises a very fertile mixed farming country of four townships immediately north of the town of Minnedosa. The soil is black loam of an average depth of 18 inches, with clay subsoil. Wheat, oats and barley are all grown with equal success in this municipality, and very heavy yields are frequently reported. The land is of a park-like nature, well provided with bluffs and meadows and plenty of good water, and is considered ideal country for both grain and stock farming.

Minnedosa is the chief market, but there are also two villages, Clanwilliam and Bethany, within the limits of the municipality, and both centres cater admirably to the needs of the adjacent population.

There is a large supply of poplar, spruce and tamarac timber north of the municipality, and this is a great boon to the farmers for fuel and building purposes.

Wild land can be bought at from \$15 (£3) per acre and upwards, while improved farms bring from \$25 (£5) to \$50 (£10) per acre, according to situation and improvements.

Further information upon request of G. T. Turley, Clerk, Minnedosa.

TOWN OF MINNEDOSA

Minnedosa is situated on the main line of the Winnipeg-Edmonton route of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 135 miles northwest of Winnipeg and 35 miles north of Brandon. It is a divisional and terminal point of the C.P.R. and has a large railroad population. The town is particularly fortunate in having at its very doors water power, the development of which has just been completed, with the result that cheap power is now available for lighting and domestic purposes, and a considerable surplus exists for manufacturing purposes. With raw material of various



Roses grown and wintered in Brandon, Manitoba; bushes protected only by snow in winter



View of Town of Morden, Manitoba, looking north

kinds close at hand, and an everlasting supply of hydro-electric power, Minnedosa can not fail to attract the manufacturer.

The past three years have witnessed great changes in Minnedosa. The population has grown from 1,400 in 1910 to 2,000 in 1913, and the assessment has doubled in value. During the first six months of 1913, building permits were nearly \$200,000 (£50,000). Houses are scarcer than ever before, and it is almost impossible to procure one to rent.

Minnedosa has two banks, a Dominion customs house, and a court-house, being the centre of the Northern Judicial District. In addition to the large C.P.R. shops, the town has a sash and door factory and machine shop. Minnedosa is also the headquarters of "D" Squadron, 12th Manitoba Dragoons, and recently the Dominion Government erected a commodious drill hall in this connection.

Minnedosa has a public school and a high school (with collegiate department), with an efficient staff of teachers. There are six churches in Minnedosa—Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, and Plymouth Brethren.

Minnedosa possesses a beautiful lake adjoining the town, and is noted for its beautiful situation in the Little Saskatchewan Valley, with the river of that name running through the town.

Further information upon request from Secretary, Board of Trade, Minnedosa.

TOWN OF MORDEN

Morden is an incorporated town, having over 1,500 inhabitants. It is admittedly one of the prettiest towns in the province, and is situated in the midst of an unexcelled farming region. It is in the rich Red River valley, and the district has long been famous for its hard wheat.

Morden is supplied with everything that goes to make up a substantial town. It has a big flour mill and is doing a large trade with a wide surrounding area.

Besides its enviable record as a shipping point for hard wheat, Morden is noted for its beginnings in the culture of apples. It is blazing the trail in this direction. Some really productive orchards flourish in this vicinity, notably that of A. P. Stevenson.

Great progress has been made in this district in the growing of alfalfa and corn, and vast quantities of poultry and dairy products find their way to the Winnipeg market, which is but 81 miles distant. The district is highly developed, having railroads, good highways and telephones.

MORRIS

Morris derived its name from the late Lieutenant-Governor Morris, first Chief Justice of Manitoba.

The municipality will, if squared, measure 18 miles by 22 miles. Land is generally level with a good fall towards Red River and Morris River, the Red River running from



Apples on farm of A. P. Stevenson, Morden, Manitoba

south to north through the municipality, and the Morris River (formerly Scratching River) from north-west to south-east of townships 4-5, range 1 east, where it joins the Red River in the town of Morris. The Morris River, rising in township 7, range 2 west, flows through township 6, range 1 west, and township 5, range 1 west and 1 east.

The soil along the Red River and for four or five miles east and west is a heavy black loam. The western portion is good, rich black loam, somewhat lighter than in the Red River valley, with clay subsoil, splendid, rich farming land. There has never been a crop failure in the municipality. There is very little mixed farming carried on, although conditions are ideal. Principal crops are: Wheat, oats, barley and flax. Roots and vegetables of all kinds yield first-class crops. Timothy hay yields well wherever farmers seed their land. Fodder corn grows 8 to 12 feet high, and makes the best of winter feed for stock.

The markets are good, as there are elevators at the town of Morris, Smith's Siding, Lowe Farm, Sperling, McTavish, Silver Plains and Union Point.

There are the C.P.R. Pembina branch; the Great Northern Railway runs over this line from Gretna; the C.N.R. Winnipeg to Emerson, over which the G.N.R. and N.P.R. run trains; the Miami-Somerset branch of the C.N.R., and the Carman-Hartney branch run through the north-west portion of the municipality. Besides, the C.N.R. cut-off from Curtis to Vita runs diagonally through and crosses the Red River at the town of Morris and runs direct to Vita.

The municipality has about 400 miles of graded roads, chiefly running east and west, and is spending from ten to fifteen thousand dollars annually on grading.

There are some 245,000 acres fit for cultivation in the municipality, and the acreage under cultivation is only about 101,000 acres; consequently, there is yet about 144,000 acres to be put under cultivation.

Good prairie farms can be bought for from \$20 to \$30 (£4 to £6) per acre, and good improved land from \$30 to \$65 (£6 to £13) per acre.

The population is about 3,000, consisting of Canadians, Americans, German and

French. Many of them came to the district very poor, and are now in good circumstances.

Further particulars may be obtained by writing D. M. Ure, Secretary-Treasurer, Morris, Man.

TOWN OF MORRIS

The Town of Morris is forty miles south of the City of Winnipeg, and is situated at the confluence of the Red River and the Morris River. The banks of the Red River are beautifully treed, making ideal locations for homes.

More than half of the total population of Manitoba is centred within forty miles of Morris; consequently it is a strategic point of no mean value for manufacturers, distributors or farmers.

In addition to being in the centre of population, it has also splendid railway facilities. The Canadian Pacific Railway, the Great Northern Railway, Northern Pacific Railway, and the Canadian Northern Railway all operate through Morris, and the latter has just built a cut-off from Portage la Prairie through Morris to Vita, making Morris a divisional point.

A brickyard, started here three years ago with a capacity of 10,000 per day, is now increased to over 50,000 per day, and cannot begin to supply the demand for that product, which is considered of the best quality. A sugar factory is now about to be located here, as the best varieties of sugar-beets can be grown in abundance, and the Winnipeg market for this product is now being supplied from Montreal.

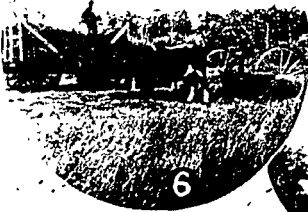
The land near Morris, according to the Dominion Government, Chemist Bulletin, issued two years ago, is the richest in the known world for the production of crops. This town and district offers at the present the best of opportunities for investments. For further information, apply to R. S. Pater-son, Secretary-Treasurer, Town of Morris, Manitoba.

MONTCALM

This municipality, which lies on the Red River, forty miles south of Winnipeg, near the United States boundary, is at the present time the dairy-producing district par excellence of the Province of Manitoba. From its market town of Letellier and St. Jean Baptiste, thousands of gallons of cream and milk are shipped daily into the city of Winnipeg, Letellier being the champion country shipping point in Manitoba in this respect. The municipality is also in the centre of the great Red River Valley wheat belt, and for many years has produced some of the largest and finest crops in the west. During the year 1913, the farm district immediately tributary to Letellier, which comprises only about half of the municipality's produce, shipped grain to the amount of 196,000 bushels, amounting to \$143,000 (£28,600), and live stock, cattle and hogs 36 cars, worth \$43,000



Swans, ducks and geese at Exhibition Park, Brandon, Manitoba



TYPES OF FOREIGN HOMESTEADS

1, 4, 7, 8 and 9—Galician; 2—Ruthenian; 3—German; 5—Bohemian; 6 and 10—French settlers haying;
11—Mennonite garden

(£8,600); also milk and cream to the amount of \$35,000 (£7,000).

The land in this municipality is second in its richness to none in the world, and its farms are prosperous and settled, according to grain farming standards; but these standards have to be entirely reset for mixed dairy farming. Farms of a thousand, fifteen hundred, or even five hundred acres will have to be broken up, and ten farms exist where before there were two or three. Intensive agriculture is taking the place of extensive agriculture there.

The municipality comprises 111,204 acres, of which 69,500 is in occupied and cultivated farms. Most of the remainder is ready for cultivation, being held by non-resident owners.

The farmers in this district are uniformly prosperous, and those who have taken up the dairying adjunct to their farming are rapidly accumulating wealth.

The settlement in Montcalm is about equally divided between French-Canadian and English or American farmers. The two classes, roughly speaking, divide the north east and southwest portions of the territory.

The French settlements at St. Joseph, St. Pie, St. Jean Baptiste and St. Elizabeth are among the oldest and most famous Catholic settlements in Western Canada. At the latter place a girls' convent, with 200 pupils, is maintained by the sisters of the Order of Jesus and Mary, and a separate boys' school with 90-100 pupils is maintained by the Brothers of La Croix, of France. There is a flour mill at St. Jean Baptiste with a capacity of 75 barrels per day.

From the station of Letellier, in this municipality, the centre of a small section where in the past few years milk has taken the place of exclusive wheat growing, 4,000 pounds of milk comes to a single creamery in Winnipeg every day during the entire winter. And even at this season another thousand pounds of milk and cream finds

daily shipment to other consignees. Winnipeg's biggest down-town cafe receives its entire supply of cream daily direct from this source. In the summer months the daily shipments of milk and cream from Letellier run to 8,000 and 9,000 pounds.

Milk is handled as a commercial adjunct to wheat raising on twenty-four farms near Letellier. One farmer alone makes wheat raising an adjunct to milk, and there is not a single exclusive dairy farm in the district. These twenty-five farmers divide between themselves an average of \$128 (£25-12s.) per day, net for milk and cream during the winter season, and in the summer this daily payment ranges as high as \$176 (£35-4s.).

The agent at Letellier checks in the milk and cream shipments daily, and twice monthly the cheques are handed the farmers. The merchants and dealers of Montcalm are prosperous. The milk farmers never ask for credit. They will pay cash as they go, and they have the cash. The average cash payments to three of the representative farmers runs as follows:

F. Empson, milking 10 cows, payments run \$100 (£20) per month.

A. Cadieux, milking 13 cows, payments run \$125 (£25) per month.

V. Barnabe, milking 18 cows, payments run \$140 (£28) per month.

The farmers receive \$1.40 (about 6s.) per hundred pounds for raw milk. In the summer milk is shipped twice daily, but most of the product is separated before shipment, a public station for the purpose being available; and payment is made upon the net yield of butter fat, at a rate of 30 cents (1s.-3d.) per pound on a basis test of 4.5. When the cream is thus separated, the farmer gets back the skim milk free.

What has been begun at Letellier can be duplicated along every mile of the Red River Valley from the international boundary to Lake Winnipeg, and branching out on both sides of the river valley around the apron of



On the outskirts of the Town of Shellmouth, Manitoba

the lake. When it is done Winnipeg will cease to cry for milk; but the profitable returns to the farmers will not cease, because the Red River Valley will then become to Western Canada what the upper Mississippi Valley around Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and Elgin, Illinois, has become to the United States—its dairy farm. Just so sure as the plains of Kansas and Iowa and the valley of the San Joachim were turned from grain to live stock, mixed farming and its products, so will the plains of Western Canada be turned, and in that turning the Red River Valley must be, as ever, the pioneer. And just so sure as that is done, then will the value of these lands enhance, as the lands of Kansas and Iowa have gone to \$150 and \$200 (£30 and £40) per acre, and the lands of the San Joachim valley to \$500 and \$1,000 (£100 and £200) per acre. As the lands go up, the size of the holdings decrease, and sparsely settled lands will give way to a thickly settled and prosperous community.

The Municipality of Montcalm has good graded roads, with some thirty good bridges, including a steel bridge on La Riviere aux Prunes at St. Jean Baptiste. St. Jean Baptiste and Letellier have each three grain elevators, and the south and north portions have the Emerson and Morris grain markets.

Its territory is crossed from south to north by the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Canadian Northern Railways.

Lands can be obtained for from \$30 (£6) to \$40 (£8) per acre. Unimproved lands can be bought for about \$25 (£5) per acre. The farms, as a whole, are stocked with a good class of breeding animals. Indian corn has been raised successfully for several years in this district as forage crop.

For further information, apply Ed. Comeault, Secretary-Treasurer, Letellier P.O., Manitoba.

MOSSEY RIVER

The Rural Municipality of Mossey River is situated between Lakes Dauphin and Winnipegosis, which lakes are connected by the Mossey River, which flows through the municipality from south to north. The land in this district has the appearance of being flat, but there is a heavy fall from east and west towards the Mossey River and also a fall to the north towards Lake Winnipegosis.

The soil is a clay loam, merging into sandy loam in some parts, but good throughout.

This municipality is an ideal district for mixed farming and has numerous large natural meadows and a wonderful growth of grass throughout the municipality. The grass remains green till very late in the season, due to the comparatively moist atmosphere which is caused by the vicinity of the large lakes.

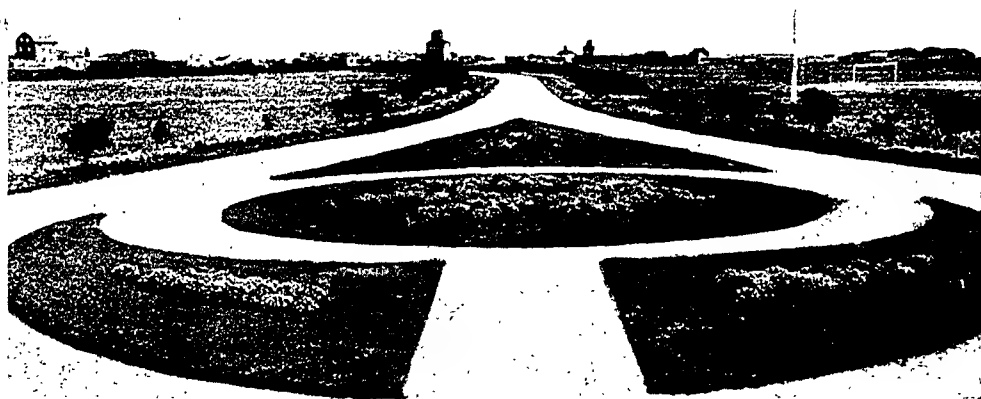
The Canadian Northern Railway has a branch running through the municipality to the village of Winnipegosis, which is the terminus.

A large fishing industry is carried on at Winnipegosis, for the lake of that name is one hundred miles long and an immense quantity of fish is shipped to the United States markets.

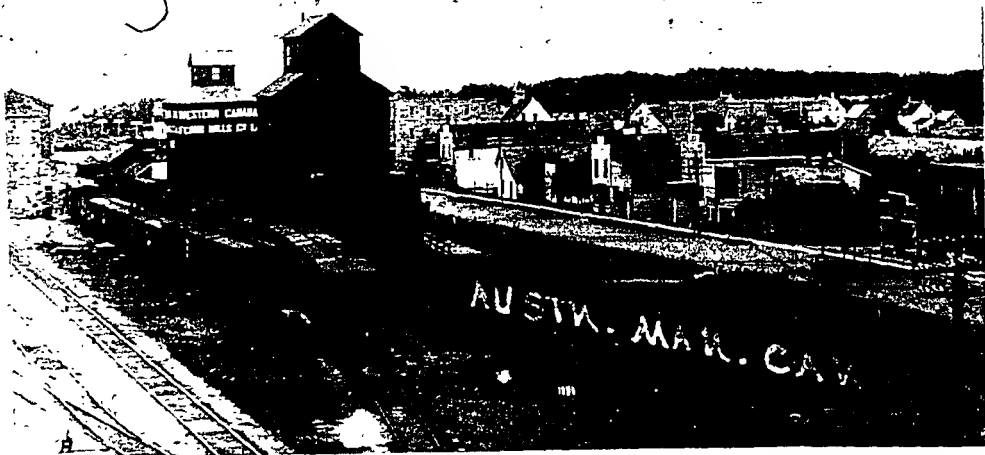
The Village of Fork River is situated on the C.N.R. at the crossing of the Fork River, a tributary of the Mossey. This village is the centre of a very fine farming district. The Dominion Government has dredged the rapids in the Mossey River so that it is now navigable for small steamers.

The altitude of this municipality is a great point in its favor climatically, it being only some 850 feet above sea level.

There is a creamery at Winnipegosis which does a good business, and only requires more settlers and cows to increase its output, it paying most remunerative prices for butter fat.



Town of Elkhorn, looking from the Elkhorn Indian School (Wallace Municipality)



Partial view of Austin, Manitoba, in the Municipality of North Norfolk

Firewood and building material are abundant, two great necessities for incoming settlers.

There are at present no homesteads to be had, but there is an abundance of good and cheap land. For particulars regarding this municipality apply to D. F. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer, Fork River, Manitoba.

NAPINKA

The Village Municipality of Napinka is situated on the junction point of the south-western and the Glenboro branches of the C.P.R. and the banks of the Souris River, sixty miles southwest of Brandon. The soil is a sandy loam and well adapted for mixed farming. Water is obtained at a depth of from ten to thirty feet.

As the corn belt is steadily extending northward, experts anticipate that good corn will soon be grown in the district. Many farmers, after successful careers in the district, are now retiring, and good farms are to be had at attractive prices, some of them as low as \$25 (£5) per acre.

The district has good possibilities as a stock-raising country.

Water and fuel are abundant; extensive coal fields are within one hundred miles to the west; connected by the Estevan line of the C.P.R., Napinka offers special inducements to manufacturers. Further information upon request of the Secretary-Treasurer, Napinka, Man.

TOWN OF NEEPAWA

One of the most substantial and promising towns in Manitoba is Neepawa, situated on the C.P.R. main line to Edmonton and on the Winnipeg - Prince Albert line of the C.N.R. Numerous C.N.R. branches radiate from Neepawa, and it is a divisional point of that line. It is coming rapidly into prominence as a manufacturing centre.

Neepawa has long been noted as the centre of a vast hard-wheat growing territory. Much attention is also paid by the farmers of

the region to live stock, and shipments are heavy. The town is not far from the heavily-wooded Riding Mountains, along which the C.N.R. runs, and wood is consequently abundant and cheap.

Further information upon request of J. W. Bradley, Secretary-Treasurer, Neepawa, Man.

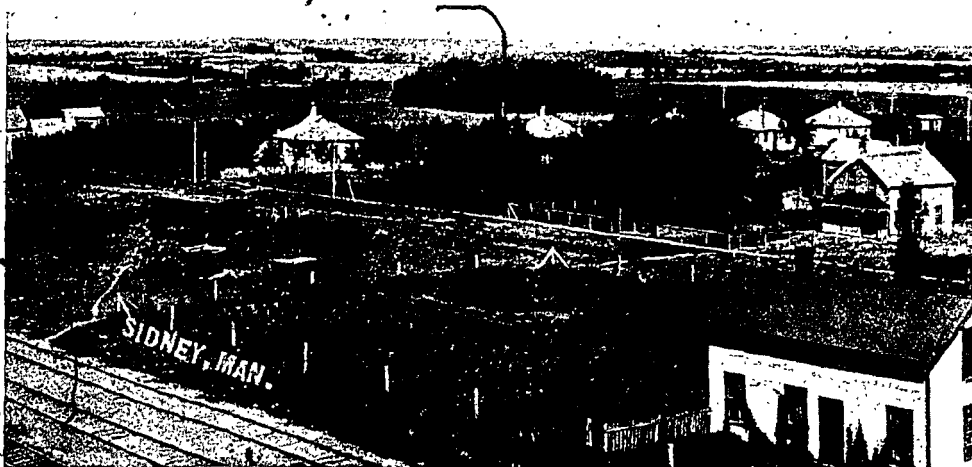
NORTH NORFOLK

Situated in the very heart of Manitoba, the Municipality of North Norfolk offers many attractions to would-be settlers. Here the rolling prairie is relieved by many bluffs and stretches of small timber, and a picturesque range of low hills intersects the district from northwest to southeast.

North Norfolk has been settled for over thirty years, and is long past the pioneer stage. The comfortable homes and substantial buildings to be seen while one is travelling through it afford ample proof that the early settlers have no reason to regret their choice of a home. Some, indeed, are going out, but these are mostly men who have "made good," and who are retiring to enjoy the fruits of their industry elsewhere. Others find that they have acquired more land than they can now manage with success, and are prepared to dispose of part of it to newcomers. The prices asked—\$25 (£5) to \$45 (£9) per acre—are moderate and, with the



Part of the Ben Richardson herd, near Austin Manitoba



View of magnificent country surrounding Sidney, Manitoba, North Norfolk Municipality

more general adoption of, mixed farming, are certain in a few years to increase.

For North Norfolk is ideally suited for mixed farming. The soil varies from clay to rich, black, sandy loam. Fine crops of wheat have been, and are still being raised. But the land is equally adapted for oats and barley, timothy, alfalfa and red clover, while the natural grasses in the higher parts can be cut as hay. Potatoes of great size and of excellent flavor are produced in great quantities. Vegetables of all sorts are successfully grown, and not many years since an exhibit of honey from North Norfolk was awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exposition.

Such a district is eminently fitted for stock-raising. Even now there are many farmers in the district whose reputation as breeders and raisers of stock has travelled far beyond the local limits. Shorthorns and Polled Angus, sheep, Clydesdales and Yorkshires are no longer imported for sale. The district is now producing more than enough for its own requirements, and is fast building up a good export trade, especially to the west, where for many years to come horses and cattle will be in great demand. Pigs, poultry and dairy produce are much in evidence, but there is room for much expansion in this direction.

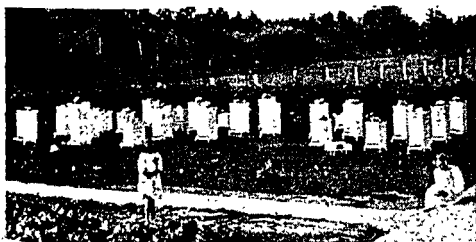
There is no lack of water. While North Norfolk cannot boast of any great river,

there are several good creeks, and abundant supplies can be procured at depths of from 12 to 50 feet.

There is no difficulty about marketing the products of the farm. The two great towns of the province, Brandon and Winnipeg, are each considerably less than 100 miles from the centre of this municipality. Three transcontinental lines of railway run east and west, while outlying parts are tapped by two branch lines. It is doubtful if any farm is located more than four miles from a station or loading platform.

The roads are good and are well cared for by an enterprising Council, assisted by the goodwill and active service of many farmers. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that within a very short time electric power may be at the service of every resident in the district.

The social advantages of North Norfolk are numerous. There are over 30 schools. At the intermediate school in MacGregor, pupils may study for teacher's certificate or for matriculation direct to university. The proximity of Winnipeg, Brandon, and Portage la Prairie bring the more advanced educational facilities of these towns within reach of all without altogether depriving young people of the more valuable influences of home training. Churches, too, are numerous and well distributed, giving ample opportunity for worship and social work of all kinds. The word "isolated" need not apply to the life of any settler in North Norfolk. By means of the telephone he can communicate with any part of Western Canada. Frequent social gatherings, concerts, games, etc., bring all and sundry into contact, and give to the prairie farmer many of the advantages of city life without exposing him to its temptations. His daily newspaper keeps him in touch with the outer world, which, by means of an excellent railway service, he can easily visit without much loss of time. Local



A corner of A. T. Harper's apiary, Odanah Municipality

affairs are well set out in his local weekly paper.

The housewife will find both necessities and luxuries at the well-equipped stores in all the towns. Sickness need not alarm unduly, since there are many doctors in the district.

In short, to the man who is not desirous of following the strenuous life of the pioneer, but who wishes to acquire land at a moderate price, there are few districts which can provide more attractions than the Municipality of North Norfolk. The time to decide is NOW, while mixed farming is about to step across the threshold of Western Canada and come into its own.

North Norfolk is almost purely an agricultural district, but the course of time may witness an industrial expansion. Brick, clay, gravel, building sand—all are abundant and, as is shown above, there is plenty of accessible water. Creameries, flour mills, factories for making sashes and doors, may be looked for at no distant date.

For further information apply to the Secretary of Board of Trade, Austin, Manitoba, or to the Secretary of the Municipality at MacGregor, Manitoba.

NORTH CYPRESS

Across the "Carberry Plains" in the early days ran two trails, known as the North and South Saskatchewan, ultimately leading to Edmonton, then an outstanding frontier town of the West. These trails commenced at Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, an old Hudson's Bay post.

After the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which serves the southern part of this large municipality, other lines came in, viz., the Canadian Northern, running north and south about the centre, and the Grand Trunk Pacific running east and west about the centre of the municipality. The Canadian Pacific also has a branch line supplying the northern part of the municipality. Along this line are the growing towns of Brookdale, Oberon, Wellwood and Edgars.

Owing to the richness of the soil and the increasing transportation facilities, the lot of the farmers became better year by year. Log houses gave way to substantial frame

and brick residences, and the farm buildings erected furnish conclusive proof that agricultural pursuits are a most lucrative business.

There are eighteen elevators in North Cypress and twenty-three loading platforms, so that no farmer is now without market facilities. To add to the advantages of the land-seekers and farmers, wagon roads have been constructed and are the admiration of every other municipality in Manitoba. Schools and churches have been established in every section.

The Municipality of North Cypress, or the Plains of Carberry, embrace twelve townships, which have been organized into a municipality. Each township is six miles square. The legislative body consists of a reeve and six councillors, which meets regularly every month.

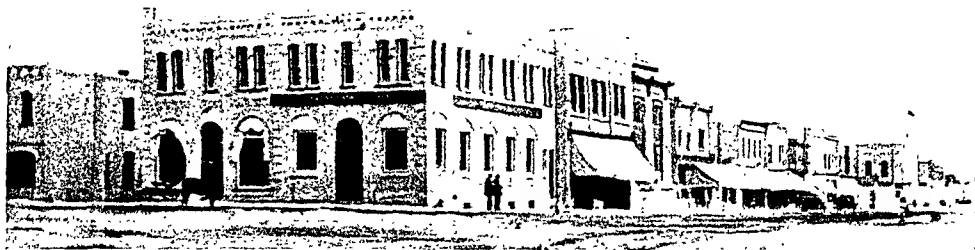
The "Carberry Plains" present an area of 278,000 acres of Manitoba's finest country and in the heart of it lies the town of Carberry. The land is mostly level with a few undulating sections. The soil is a sandy loam with heavy clay subsoil. There is ample natural rainfall and no crop failure has been recorded for thirty years.

The character of farming in the past, and which still holds sway, is grain-farming, although mixed farming is now coming into vogue. The leading crop in this district, however, by a large margin, is wheat, though it must be said that with splendid water abundant and natural conditions favorable, the keeping of live stock and the conducting of general mixed farming in this district will also prove a big success.

The water in Carberry district is reached at a low depth, due to the formation of the country, and it has been pronounced of the best quality. Market facilities are of the best and close at hand.

Four lines of railways cross the Carberry Plains, affording good transportation facilities. The population of North Cypress is over 2,100, consisting of Canadian, English, Scotch, Irish and a sprinkling of Germans and Danes.

The average price of raw land is \$20 (£4) per acre and the price of improved land averages from \$35 (£7) to \$50 (£10) per



Street scene in the thriving Town of Neepawa, Manitoba



Thoroughbred sheep on farm near Portage la Prairie, Manitoba

acre. There are still 78,000 acres of land to be broken; so that homesteads in this district are still available.

ODANAH

Odanah Municipality comprises four townships south of Minnedosa town, and is particularly suitable for mixed farming, native hay being plentiful, and the luxuriant grass in the meadows appealing strongly to stockmen. The famous Aberdeen-Angus steer, "Glencarnock Victor" (grand champion at the International Show held at Chicago in December, 1912), was pastured in this municipality during his preparation, and the owner of the steer attributes the animal's success in a great measure to the luxuriant grass on which he fed in the Municipality of Odanah.

Minnedosa is the principal market, while Moore Park, Rapid City and Franklin are all adjacent.

Prices of wild land vary from \$15 (£3) to \$20 (£4) per acre, and improved farms from \$25 (£5) per acre and upwards. For further information apply to Secretary-Treasurer, Odanah Municipality, Minnedosa.

THE PAS

In the new territory acquired by Manitoba through the extension of the province's boundaries in 1912, The Pas was the first municipality to apply for incorporation. It is situated at the junction of three rivers, the Saskatchewan, the Carrot and the Pasquia; it is at the present northern extremity of the Western wheat plains and at the southern end of Manitoba's new undeveloped territory.

The Pas is an important timber town, an important fur-trading point and an important fish-shipping station. It is the most northerly station on the Manitoba system of the Canadian Northern Railway, and is the second most important river point between Winnipeg and the Rockies, including Winnipeg.

At Grand Rapids, ninety miles away from the town, The Pas has 200,000 horse-power of waterfalls available. It is at the entrance of a magnificent 6,400,000 acre clay belt.

The Pas is bound to be a big city of the future for many reasons. The present population is over 1,600, but the citizens are very wide-awake and vigorous, and the town is going ahead fast, being the focus of all the

railroads northward. One of the biggest railroad and traffic bridges in Western Canada is at The Pas, showing that great traffic from the Hudson Bay is anticipated. The town has one of the largest and most up-to-date saw-mills on the continent, is the headquarters of a river navigation company and has been a post of the Hudson Bay Company since 1840. There are:—Two banks; 8 general stores; 2 hardware stores; 2 gent's furnishing stores; 2 flour and feed stores; 2 jewellers; 3 drug stores; 4 butcher shops; 4 restaurants; 1 hotel; 8 boarding-houses; 3 apartment blocks; 2 bakeries; 3 laundries; 3 confectionery stores; 1 fruit store; 3 pool rooms; 2 barber shops; 2 tailor shops; 2 moving picture theatres; 1 skating rink; 1 livery stable; 3 draymen; 1 railroad depot; 1 R.N.W.M. Police barracks; 3 school buildings; 1 hospital; 1 newspaper and printing office; 6 real estate and insurance agencies; 2 lawyers; 1 dentist; 5 physicians; 2 blacksmiths; 1 retail lumber yard; 4 contractors; 2 plumbers and tin-smiths; 1 saw and planing mill; one wood yard; 3 coal dealers; fire hall; Indian agency; customs outpost; 3 fraternal societies—I.O.O.F., I.O.F., C.O.F.; 3 churches—Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist; 1 steamboat navigation company; 6 fur dealers; 2 fish dealers; 1 millinery store.

The soil around The Pas produces some of the finest vegetables grown anywhere, and the country is well drained.

The Pas is recognized as a natural future wholesale centre of Western Canada. Stone quarries, sufficiently large to supply the needs of Western Canada for years, lie fifty miles to the north. There are openings for manufactures of all sorts. For further information write the Secretary, Board of Trade, The Pas, Manitoba.

TOWN OF PILOT MOUND

This town takes its name from the round hill situated on the S.E. quarter of sec. 20, township 3, range 11. This hill is about 200 feet above the immediate prairie at its base, and served as a "pilot" to settlers going west in the late seventies and early eighties. Here was the site of the first town of Pilot Mound, which commenced with the post office and J. M. Fraser's store. In the year 1885 the G.P.R. branch to Deloraine passed by about a mile to the south and east, so that in the winter of 1885-6 most of the houses



Bird's-eye view of Treherne, Manitoba, looking south

on the old Mound were moved over to the railway on to the present site of the town.

In the spring of 1903 a Board of Trade was formed, which secured the incorporation of Pilot Mound as a village in 1904. J. B. Bapst, being the first mayor. The population then was about 500, and is now slightly ahead of that figure. The following are the trade figures of Pilot Mound, which is the centre of a purely agricultural district of the best type: Exports 1912-13: 555,000 bushels of wheat, 300,000 bushels of barley; 225,000 bushels of oats, 25,000 bushels of flax; 50 cars of cattle and hogs. Imports 1912-13: 55 cars of coal; 50 cars of lumber. C.P.R. local agent's report: 340 harvesters booked railway tickets; average telegraph business, \$60 (£12) per month; express business, \$185 (£97) per month; passenger business, \$1,225 (£245); freight (in and out), \$12,200 (£2,450).

Pilot Mound is 126 miles southwest of Winnipeg. There are three churches in active existence: Presbyterian, Methodist and Anglican. There are also a good public school, post office, four elevators, two general stores, three confectioneries, one blacksmith's shop, a motor garage, two hotels, a laundry, a tailor shop, and the "Sentinel" newspaper office. Besides the three ministers there are three doctors, a dentist, two veterinary surgeons and a lawyer.

Pilot Mound was a famous live stock exporting centre. The country around is diversified and contains, besides much level prairie, a good bush and lake district. The vicinity of Barbour's, Swan and Rock Lakes afford good sport, together with the valley of the Pembina River, which circles round the west north and east sides of Pilot Mound district. Prairie chicken and ducks are abundant.

In this elbow the black loam is a rich, heavy type, about 18 inches to two feet in depth. The water supply from the underlying shale is abundant and of good quality. There is very little unused land. Land valued at \$30 (£6) per acre within the elbow of the Pembina Valley. The general prairie level is about 1,300 feet above the sea. Mixed farming is returning to its own after a brief period favouring cereals unduly.

For full information write to the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

The Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie is situated in the heart of the finest wheat-growing district in the world. Area, 144,536 acres. Population, 3700.

The soil is loam, ranging from a heavy clay loam to a sandy loam. Uncultivated land runs from \$10 (£2) to \$25 (£5) per acre, and cultivated lands are being sold from \$25 to \$80 (£5 to £16) per acre; in some cases as high as \$100 (£20) per acre has been realized.

Wheat, oats, barley and flax bring excellent yields. Farmers in this municipality have had very exceptional yields of wheat during 1913, quite a number reporting from 50 to 63 bushels to the acre, while others were not so good with 30, 33, 35, 38, 40, 42 and 45 bushels to the acre.

Farmers are rapidly realizing the advantages of mixed farming, and are going in for stock-raising more extensively each year, the 1913 assessment showing: Cattle, 8,359; horses, 7,785; mules, 184; sheep, 662; pigs, 4,632.

The municipality is composed of seven wards, and each year additional work is being done in building of bridges, making new roads, etc., and the vast area known as the Portage Plains ranks as one of the finest localities in the west.

The city of Portage la Prairie draws the trade of the municipality, having all lines of business represented, the merchants carrying well-assorted stocks.

This city has exceptional railway facilities, being situated on the main lines of Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and Great Northern Railways. The Great Northern (Hill lines) reaches St. Paul and Duluth, and with their connections, an existing tariff for all commodities, insures to shippers through rates to and from points in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces. All railroads have their passenger and freight stations located within a hundred yards of each other, and freight yards located in the district from which a switching service is afforded to industries.

Negotiations are now under way whereby Portage la Prairie will be able to offer power at a very low rate to industries in side of the next twelve months. Manufacturers have their eyes on Portage la Prairie.

and are ready to step in with the advent of cheap power.

Excellent factory sites are available close to trackage, and accessible by all lines of railway represented. These sites can be purchased at a very low rate, and in cases where an industry is large enough a free site will be given. The city is very liberal in the way of taxation, a fixed assessment being given for twenty years at a very nominal amount, which is practically the value of the land, to concerns employing fifteen hands or over.

For further particulars write Secretary, Board of Trade, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

TOWN OF RAPID CITY

Rapid City is a name well and favorably known in Manitoba. It is the name of a pretty town on the Little Saskatchewan River, a town which has great promise.

About three-fifths of the land of the four townships directly tributary to the town municipality of Rapid City is under cultivation. Away from the banks of the river, the soil is a deep black loam, with clay subsoil; and unlimited quantities of clay can be obtained for the manufacture of pressed and fireproof bricks, tile, pottery, etc., these opportunities now only waiting capital for their development. There are also evidences that the district has extensive undeveloped resources in oil.

Unimproved lands can be had at from \$12 (£2-8s.) to \$25 (£5) per acre, while improved lands bring \$18 (£3-12s.) to \$35 (£7). Stock raising is universally successful in the district.

There are good openings in Rapid City for business and professional men, while upwards of one hundred farm hands would have no trouble in finding employment. Fuller information upon request of the Mayor, Rapid City, Manitoba.

RHINELAND

Rhineland is a rural municipality which has been highly developed by a large popula-

tion. This population is largely of Russian and German descent, and embraces a Mennonite community of many members. The soil is unsurpassed, and the surface generally a magnificent open plain.

The Pembina branch of the C.P.R. from Winnipeg runs through Rhineland from east to west, and is connected by the Great Northern and the American system of railways with the States. The Midland Railway also meets the American railways at Gretna, and joins the great network of Canadian railways which centre at Portage la Prairie, also crossing the border at the southwest corner of Rhineland.

Wheat is the principal product of the district, with some flax, oats and barley. A crop failure has never been known in Rhineland since the first settlement in 1875. Abundant crops are harvested. As an instance, John Kennedy, one of the largest farmers in Rhineland, averaged last year 26 bushels of wheat on 800 acres near Rosenfeld, while several other farmers reported still heavier crops.

Further information upon request of the Secretary-Treasurer, Municipality of Rhineland, Altona, Man.

RIVERS

Rivers, an incorporated village municipality and the first divisional point on the main line of the G.T.P. west of Winnipeg, has more than ordinarily bright prospects. Besides being a railway town, with all that the term implies, it is backed up by a splendid surrounding farming district. The trade drawn from this region helps to make Rivers an active place. Then there is the railway's payroll, which contributes \$30,000 (£6,000) to the wealth of Rivers each month.

The townsite is well situated on the Little Saskatchewan River, and has an abundant supply of good water. The town has a splendidly equipped school and churches of all the prominent denominations. On account of all these advantages, Rivers is growing rapidly and is being well improved along modern lines.



View of Rapid City, Manitoba, from one of the grain elevators

Rivers has a fine opportunity for the development of power on the river, and there will be openings here for industrial plants. Local enterprises, such as sash and door factory, creamery, etc., would have splendid possibilities.

For full information write Secretary, Board of Trade, Rivers, Man.

RIVERSIDE

The Municipality of Riverside is composed of townships 4, 5 and 6, in ranges 17 and 18, in Southern Manitoba, with the Turtle Mountain Municipality bordering on the south, and on the east by Pelican Lake. The lake, which is two miles wide by four teen miles long, with its high, sloping banks dotted with beautiful poplar groves, makes an ideal spot for summer camping.

On its northern shore is situated the village of Ninette, the main street being the division line between the municipalities of Strathcona and Riverside.

Two other progressive towns, Dunrea and Margaret, are situated inside the boundaries of the municipality on the Hartney branch of the Canadian Northern Railway. The farming district around Dunrea and Margaret is of the very best. It is not an over-statement to say that there is no place better in the province, or in the west, for mixed farming, the Margaret district being widely known as the home of good horses.

The municipality contains 138,240 acres, 76,860 under cultivation.

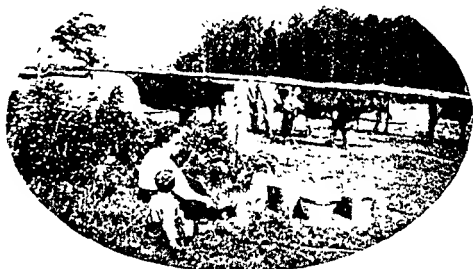
The Souris River runs through the north-western portion. This municipality always enjoys good crop averages, due no doubt to its great depth of rich soil.

There are no vacant lands in Riverside, but many farmers having accumulated modest fortunes, now desire to retire from active operations, and would sell at a reasonable price to capable men.

For further information apply to J. H. Putnam, Secretary Treasurer, Dunrea, Man., or to A. M. Arnott, Reeve, Hyder, Man.

ROBLIN

The Municipality of Roblin is situated in the heart of the famous southern Manitoba



Milking time—Farm of Mrs. Corrigal, Oakbank, Manitoba (Springfield Municipality)

district, being composed of nine townships in ranges 13, 14 and 15 west of the principal meridian.

The land is rolling and composed of rich black loam with heavy clay sub-soil. This land is excellent wheat-growing land, and in addition is admirably adapted to stock-raising and dairying in all its branches, owing to the abundant supply of water. Excellent water is obtained at small depths, and the municipality is traversed by several small streams and creeks.

In addition to this the famous Rock Lake constitutes part of the northern boundary of the municipality. This lake is very picturesque and affords a recreation place for the settlers as well as a camping-ground for many people from other parts of the province and North Dakota.

In the municipality are situated two lively villages, containing all lines of merchants and tradesmen.

There are also within easy reach of any portion of the municipality several good churches and schools. There are seventeen public schools, of which two are graded, thus making it possible for a child to prepare the foundation for any station in life.

The present settlers are of American or British origin, and make excellent neighbors.

Wheat growing is the principal industry, but the farmers are inclining towards more diversified farming.

Land in this municipality may be purchased at very reasonable prices, considering the fact that the district is strictly up-to-date.

Railway facilities are very good, the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Great Northern all being anxious for business. In addition to the railway facilities the municipality has a thorough and up-to-date telephone system.

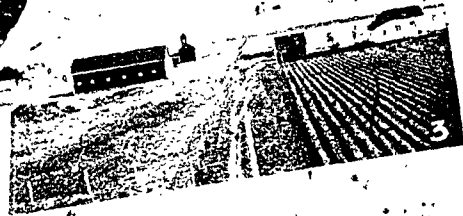
The Clerk of the Municipality, Cartwright, Man., will always be pleased to furnish any person desiring information with full and accurate particulars.

ROCKWOOD

The rural municipality of Rockwood is north of Winnipeg. It is a banner municipality with a remarkably fine soil. The total acreage is 344,940 acres with 44,000 acres under cultivation. There are extensive areas of fine pasture and timber. All grains yield remarkably well, and land prices run from \$10 (£2) to \$25 (£5) per acre for unbroken land, and from \$25 (£5) to \$45 (£9) for improved farms.

Clover and alfalfa are grown, and the stock-raiser, dairyman and poultryman find a most profitable market in the adjacent city of Winnipeg. The municipality has a splendid train service, good highways, and numerous well-equipped schools.

There are six thriving towns in the municipality, and Stonewall is one of the best towns in Manitoba. Write to the Secretary of



TYPES OF MANITOBA FARM HOMES

- 1—Robert Kerr, Franklin
- 2—G. H. Blackert and H. C. Summerscales, Selkirk
- 3—G. F. Morrison, High Bluff (rear view)
- 4—J. B. Lyons, Carberry
- 5—S. A. Matheson, Stonewall
- 6—Dawson Richardson, poultry farm, Selkirk



7—W. Lunn, Austin

8—A. Orr, Kenton

the Stohewall Board of Trade for more information concerning Rockwood.

ROSSBURN

This municipality is crossed by the Canadian Northern Railway from south-east to north-west. It has within its boundaries acres to the number of 230,400.

Wild lands can be bought at prices ranging from \$10 to \$20 (£2 to £4); cultivated lands from \$20 to \$35 (£4 to £7).

Rosburn is bounded on the north by the Riding Mountains, which serve as a protection, and from which a plentiful supply of timber can be had for fuel and building purposes.

The soil is a black loam from 10 to 15 inches in depth, and with proper cultivation it yields per acre of wheat 20 to 25 bushels; oats, 50 to 75; barley 35 to 45. Good water can usually be obtained from 15 to 30 feet. The district is equal to any in the province for mixed farming.

The village of Rosburn, now being incorporated, is well represented by every class of business, and can boast of an up-to-date graded school.

Further information on request to R. Carson, Secretary, Rosburn, Manitoba.

RUSSELL

A town which is bound to grow in importance is Russell, now incorporated as a village. It is reached by the C.P.R. and also by the C.N.R. The surrounding country is a beautiful rolling prairie, and there are areas of wooded land. The soil is excellent, and the district is pre-eminent for mixed farming. The district grows clover, alfalfa and timothy abundantly.

Prices for land run from \$10 to \$35 (£2 to £7) per acre. Many of the pioneer farms are now highly improved with splendid buildings.

Russell is famous for good stock, both horses and cattle, and the agricultural show held there brings together some splendid displays. The district has the best advantages in the way of highways and telephones, and good schools are to be found everywhere. Write to Secretary, Agricultural Society, Russell, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN

The Municipality of Saskatchewan comprises six townships of rolling prairie land, and is well adapted for mixed farming. The soil is a rich black loam, yields good crops of wheat, oats and barley even in dry seasons.

It is also an ideal district for stock-raising, there being plenty of sloughs, giving an abundance of first-class hay. Some very fine horses and cattle are raised here, as evidenced by the exhibits at the Rapid City Agricultural Society's fall fair.

Most parts of this district have a plentiful supply of good spring water in wells

ranging from 12 to 90 feet deep. The Little Saskatchewan River also flows through this municipality.

Markets are easily accessible to all parts of the municipality. Railway service—C.P.R. and C.N.R.

Improved farms can be obtained at reasonable prices.

Any further information can be obtained from Geo. Clarkson, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 118, Rapid City, Man.

TOWN OF SELKIRK

The town of Selkirk holds a unique position in Manitoba. There is no other town just like Selkirk. It is connected with Winnipeg, 23 miles distant, by an electric railway, over which splendid modern coaches make speedy trips several times every day. It is also on the C.P.R., and the C.N.R. is to operate another electric line to Selkirk from Winnipeg.

Another distinctive feature of Selkirk is its shipping trade. Fishing and lumber trade vessels ply from Selkirk to the various harbors on Lake Winnipeg. Selkirk's dock on the Red River is in summer a busy place. Selkirk is a wonderfully beautiful town, and the Red River here has a noble aspect. The town is becoming popular as a summer resort.

There are vast areas in the surrounding region suitable for agriculture and market gardens. Fuel is very cheap at Selkirk, and manufacturers will find the opportunities presented attractive. There is great activity in the farm lands around Selkirk, and values are increasing. Bruce Campbell, publicity commissioner, Selkirk, will furnish full information regarding this town and district.

SHOAL LAKE

Shoal Lake is a village municipality, situated in the centre of the rural municipality of the same name. The beautiful lake there is a famous Manitoba resort.

The surrounding country is unexcelled for mixed farming. Farm lands range in price from \$12.50 to \$35. Apply to Reeve of Shoal Lake Municipality, Man.



Boating on Shoal Lake, Manitoba

TOWN OF SIDNEY

Sidney is a pleasant little town, situated on rising ground on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 92 miles from Winnipeg.

The railway yards divide the town into two sections, business and residential. That part of the town situated on the north of the railway presents a view of comfort, beauty and means with its fine residences, its well-kept lawns, its bungalows nestling back amidst the trees, its long-lines of granolithic sidewalks with their shady trees, making a walk even in the hottest days of summer a veritable delight. The southern portion of the town is mainly devoted to business, although there are some very fine residences on this side of the town also.

The town is very thriving, has several large stores, livery barn, blacksmith, resident doctor, flour mill, bank, and one of the largest brickyards in Western Canada. There are two churches, Methodist and Anglican, and in the extreme western part of the town is situated a large public school, built on hygienic principles; its standard of education is exceptionally high. In close proximity to the school, the town possesses a fine park, beautifully laid out with trees. The park is utilized for all athletic sports, while one portion is left heavily wooded, which makes it a pleasant spot for picnics, or for a cool, shady place to retire to with a book, and is an endless source of pleasure for the children.

The principal industry is the Sidney Brick and Tile Works, situated half a mile from the town. The plant is one of the largest in Western Canada, and the only one which attempts to operate the whole of the year. The brick made is of a stiff mud, by wire cut process. There are three classes of brick produced—for ordinary building purposes, a special rough face, and the repress brick for facing purposes. The market for the brick is practically unlimited, shipments being made as far east as Ontario, to Lethbridge, Alberta, on the west, and as far north as Prince Albert. The plant is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery, producing 50,000 bricks

per day, and employs from 40 to 50 men regularly. The bricks are used extensively in the city of Winnipeg, where many fine residences, apartment blocks and business premises have been erected and faced with the rustic brick, which is a deep red in color and very hard. The face brick is one of the cheapest produced in Canada, and very little more than half the cost of the face brick shipped from the States.

The Sidney Flour Mill was erected in 1900, and ever since has been doing a large and profitable business. It gives the farmers of the district a steady cash market for their grain for the entire year, and is the means of supplying flour and all kinds of mill feed to a large and increasing district, it being the only mill in operation between Portage la Prairie and Brandon, proving a great asset to the district, as well as to the town of Sidney.

The location of the town makes it exceptionally healthy, being built on a high tableland overlooking the surrounding country, which affords splendid drainage. Its water is unsurpassed anywhere in the province and the town has strict laws in relation to the removal of rubbish, making the town an ideal spot to live in from the standpoint of health, beauty, education and business.

The country surrounding the town is very varied, differing much in its topographical aspect.

The soil of the district to the south of the town is of a light nature, resting on a rich clay subsoil, which conserves the moisture through the driest summer and produces at its best the fine grade of wheat for which Manitoba is famous. It also produces splendid crops of coarser grains, and alfalfa has been grown with great results. The land in this district, because of its levelness and light nature, is very easy to work, which makes farming very profitable, while its numerous bluffs of trees provide sheltered places for stock and make excellent wind-brakes for the home and outbuildings of the farm.

The district is well watered and most farms are well adapted for mixed farming without seriously interfering with the growing of wheat.

The country to the north of Sidney consists of a series of deep valleys and broad tablelands. The soil is a rich, heavy, deep clay loam, which, although harder to work than the lighter land, produces a yield of from 30 to 45 bushels of wheat per acre, which more than compensates the farmer for his work. This section is well watered by numerous small creeks. The land adjoining produces splendid hay and makes good pasture for the stock. This district is also heavily wooded, providing unlimited fuel for the farmer and excellent shelter for his stock.

The roads in these districts of late have come under a more vigorous administration,



Picnic, Salt Lake, near Strathclair, Manitoba

with the result that they will soon compare with the best in the province.

The advantages of the districts adjoining Sidney are very apparent, because of excellent soil, freedom from hail and drought, splendid railway facilities, closeness to large markets which make dairying and truck gardening so profitable, and short haul from the farm to the railway, there being three trans-continental railways running through the district with an excellent service. Educational advantages—schools within a few miles of each other. Social advantages—churches and telephones, which make the entire settlement near neighbors and keep them well informed of affairs in the outside world. There is an entire absence of foreign settlements, making the community an ideal spot for English-speaking people to live in.

SIFTON

The Municipality of Sifton is eighteen miles square, and has three lines of railway running through the entire length from east to west, one of these lines being the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and one line of railway running north and south on and near its western boundary.

It contains the beautiful Oak Lake with fine oak timber growing on the shores. The lake and the marshes in its vicinity are fine resting places, and much used by waterfowl of all kinds.

The soil in this municipality varies from a heavy clay alluvial soil to a light loam; there are a few sand hills, limited in extent, and admirable as a shelter for stock. A good proportion of the light land has a clay subsoil. Water is plentiful all through the municipality at a depth of from six to twelve feet. Hay is abundant. The land generally is rolling, in parts hilly, with some flats between the ridges. The municipality is well adapted to general farming; stock raising is very profitable; good ranching propositions can be secured, and the municipality is willing to close roads where advisable to enable ranchers to fence their lands in block. A good deal of wheat is grown. All coarse grains grow well.

In addition to oak, there are poplar groves in some parts of this municipality. Poplar, elm, ash and maple are found in the valley of the Assiniboine River, which, with its broad valley and extensive flats of good, rich alluvial soil, winds its way in and out through the northern boundary of the municipality.

There is very little land open for homesteads, the little there is not being of the best quality. Most of the arable land in the municipality has been brought under cultivation, but the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Hudson's Bay Company still hold some sections of land, which are being held at from \$10 to \$14 (£2 to £3) an acre. Farms are selling with buildings and im-

provements at from \$12 to \$14 (£2-16s.) an acre up to \$30 and \$40 (£8) an acre, according to the value of the land, and the buildings and improvements.

The average yield of wheat per acre is from 15 bushels on the lighter land to 25 bushels on the heavy lands, bumper crops at times going as high as 40 bushels to the acre on the best lands.

There are nine railway shipping points in this municipality, of which the incorporated town of Oak Lake, with its four churches—Presbyterian, Church of England, Methodist, and Roman Catholic—its three-story brick school, and its grist mill with capacity of 500 barrels a day, is the most important; half a million bushels of wheat are marketed annually and it is a good cattle market. The village of Griswold is the next in importance. Both of these places have branches of the Merchants Bank of Canada, a doctor, and all kinds of mercantile businesses are represented.

The villages of Deleau, Findlay and Bellview all have general stores, elevators for shipping grain, and stockyards for shipping cattle and horses.

There are churches of all denominations and good schools scattered through the whole municipality.

TOWN OF SOURIS

Souris is an incorporated town with a population of over 2,000. It has some active industries, employing many hands, has a beautiful park, becoming popular as a summer resort, and is a highly improved modern town, well on the way to becoming a bustling city.

It is located in the midst of a grand and celebrated farming region of vast extent. Souris is one of the most progressive, ambit-



St. Boniface Cathedral, City of St. Boniface, Manitoba

ious and promising towns in the province. Write to the Mayor, Souris, Man.

SPRINGFIELD

The Rural Municipality of Springfield, situated east of the Red River, is especially favored in location; it joins Winnipeg on the west, extending eastward some thirty miles.



Street scene, Virden, Manitoba

Three transcontinental lines run through the district, making it an excellent location for manufactories on account of its unequalled transportation facilities.

Mixed farming is very largely carried on, the farmers finding a ready market for all kinds of produce in Winnipeg.

The soil is a rich black loam upon a heavy clay subsoil, eminently adapted for wheat growing; the yield is often from 40 to 45 bushels to the acre.

Abundance of hay, wood and water are obtainable, the latter being readily found by boring from 12 to 60 feet. A number of the farmers have flowing wells.

Educational facilities are well provided, there being some thirty-three schools and thirteen churches of the principal denominations distributed over the municipality.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's new yards are in the western part of the municipality, and when completed will be the largest and best equipped on the continent.

Several small villages are found within the municipality, where loading platforms have been established by the various railways, as well as elevators, so that few farmers have more than five or six miles to go to reach the grain market.

Prices of improved farm land vary considerably according to location, from \$30 to \$100 (£6 to £20) per acre, while wild lands in the eastern part of the municipality may be bought from \$15 (£3) per acre upwards.

Additional information will be supplied by the Reeve of the Municipality, or by C. Christopherson, Secretary-Treasurer, Oakbank P.O., Manitoba.

STRATHCLAIR

The rural municipality of Strathclair offers special advantages to home-seekers. It is a splendidly located region, with rich soil and adjacent to the Riding Mountains. Here the settlers have good land, plenty of fuel, good water, good markets, good transportation and every advantage.

Improved farms range in price from \$30 (£6) per acre up, and wild land from \$20 (£4) per acre up. The district has all the modern improvements, and is a fine place in which to build up a rural home. Write to A. McIntyre, Strathclair, Man., for details.

STRATHCONA

Is situated in southern Manitoba, about 127 miles from Winnipeg, and about 40 miles from Brandon on the Canadian Northern Railway. Its area is about fifteen square miles, and the land is park-like and rolling. It is watered on the south-eastern boundary by Pelican Lake, one of the beauty spots of the province, and which is rapidly becoming the summer resort of western Manitoba.

There are three towns in the municipality—Belmont, Ninette and Hilton, Ninette being the location of the Provincial Sanatorium.

The Assiniboine River and Oak Creek run through portions of the municipality.

The Canadian Northern Railway serves all three towns and good daily service is available to Winnipeg, Brandon and other parts.

The soil is black loam, two to four feet deep, with good clay subsoil. Good water can be obtained from 15 to 45 feet. Mixed farming is general, and a large dairy cream business is done with the creameries at Winnipeg and Brandon. Splendid wheat, oats and barley are grown, and all vegetables and grasses do well.

The municipality has installed a municipal telephone system, which serves all parts of the municipality at a low cost.

There is still some vacant land, and improved farms of splendid soil can be secured, according to the location and improvements, at from \$20 to \$40 (£4 to £8) per acre.

The municipality is well settled, British and Canadian being largely predominant. Population about 1,800.

For further information, write Chas. Cannon, Reeve, Belmont, Man.; or R. R. Houghton, Sec.-Treas., Belmont, Manitoba.

ST. ANDREWS

This municipality, which lies on the west side of Red River and Lake Winnipeg, and surrounding the important town of Selkirk, is one of the famous municipalities of Manitoba. The banks of the river, between Selkirk and the south line of the municipality,

are marked with many of the most historic points in Western Canada, including the Hudson's Bay Company's stone fort, Lower Fort Garry, and the homes of many of the pioneer Selkirk settlers, still kept by their heirs and descendants as relics of the early history of the country.

The municipality has a superficial area of 171,000 acres; comparatively little of this—less than one twelfth—is under cultivation.

Soil experts of every kind agree that the soil and farming conditions in St. Clements and St. Andrews are, if anything, superior to those in other parts of the province; yet this municipality, which was the cradle of Western Canadian settlement, lay practically dormant for many years. Great changes, however, have taken place within the last few years, and active farmers are now seeking the unoccupied lands of this district.

The municipality is served, not only by the Canadian Pacific Railway, but also by the Western and Selkirk Electric Railway, which gives hourly suburban service at low rates for both freight and passenger service between the two points.

The land of the municipality is rolling, with some timber. The soil is deep, black loam, impregnated to a certain extent with sand and silt, making it better for general farming than the heavy black lands of the upper Red River Valley.

Some of the largest crops in the history of Manitoba have been taken from farms in this district. Dairying has become a leading agricultural industry: wheat averages 31 bushels; oats, 90; barley, 56; flax, 18. Population includes some small sequestered colonies of Galicians, besides English farmers, and a considerable admixture of Icelanders, the earliest and best non-English immigrants into Canada. No free homesteads available. Average price per acre of raw lands \$20 (£4); improved, from \$35 (£7) up.

Write Bruce Campbell, Publicity Commissioner, Selkirk.

CITY OF ST. BONIFACE

St. Boniface is an incorporated city just across the Red River from the great city of Winnipeg. While it is the ecclesiastical centre of Roman Catholicism in Western Canada, possessing a magnificent cathedral, a well-equipped college and other church buildings and has great historic interest as the western metropolis of the French speaking people, it is also an important commercial and manufacturing centre. The city is becoming more cosmopolitan every year, and French, English, Belgians and other citizens have the same enthusiastic ambitions. The city has demonstrated remarkable vigor during recent years, has attracted and is attracting great industrial concerns, and has installed all those modern improvements which are inseparable from a city with aspirations.

St. Boniface has made rapid growth in the past eight years, and now its business

men feel that they have something tangible to offer manufacturers in the way of advantages. In 1900 there was a population of but 1,500 people; today St. Boniface is a city of about 12,000 souls, and rapidly growing. Its civic administration has been careful and business-like, with the result that its finances are on a splendid footing and its credit unimpaired. Under such conditions as these nothing can impede the forward march of the city towards becoming second only in population to Winnipeg on the whole prairies.

St. Boniface is situated at the strategic point of the four great railway systems of the west, viz., the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific, and Great Northern Railways.

St. Boniface is especially fortunate in respect to a power supply for all needs whatsoever, for years to come. The Winnipeg River, fifty miles away, is a great system of waterfalls that carry sufficient potential energy for an immense manufacturing city. St. Boniface has cheaper power today than any other city on the continent.

Just east of St. Boniface and two miles beyond the city limits, are located the immense shops of the National Transcontinental Railway. The first unit of the shops cost more than \$1,000,000. It is the plan of the Government and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to have the capacity of these shops increased with the growth of the road in the west until within a very few years there will be \$5,000,000 invested there. The construction and repair work of all kinds of railway rolling stock and equipment will demand upwards of 3,000 men to be employed in the shops. There will be direct street car communication with St. Boniface, enabling the workmen to reside in the city.

In addition to the railway shops, large factories have been building in St. Boniface for the past few years, and there is no better location for flour mills than right at the heart of the wheat country.

Though St. Boniface has not as yet taken a prominent place in the storage facilities for western wheat—that being largely con-



Cattle of Isaac Cormack, Woodworth Municipality

fined to the lake front—there are now three large elevator companies operating in the city.

One of the most important industries of St. Boniface is that of manufacturing bricks. There are eight large brick kilns in the city, and the output practically supplies the wants of the building trades of St. Boniface, Winnipeg, and the surrounding vicinity. This industry is rapidly growing on account of the limitless supply of the finest brick clay, and St. Boniface brick is acquiring more than a local reputation.

St. Boniface has a good electric street railway service running through the principal streets, and is connected with the Winnipeg lines. A single five-cent (24d.) fare takes a passenger from any part of one city to any point in the other. The system is being constantly extended in St. Boniface, as the growth of the city demands it.

The city has a good telephone service with a low rate and splendid fire protection, which is being increased as the city grows.

Full information regarding the city's inducements and advantages can be obtained by writing to J. B. Côté, City Clerk, St. Boniface, Man.; or Secretary, Board of Trade, St. Boniface, Man.

ST. CLEMENTS

One of the largest municipalities, lying to the east side of Red River, and extending from ten miles south of Selkirk to the mouth of Winnipeg River, with the exception of the estuary of the Red River. Where about 10,000 acres of loam marsh land is highly valued as hog meadow, the land is deep, rich soil, slightly rolling, with thickets of timber.

Several of the famous large farms of resident Canadians are located in St. Clements Municipality, particularly the 7,000-acre estate of Sir William Van Horne, former president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at East Selkirk, and an almost equally improved and, if anything, more profitable farm of 2,400 acres at East Selkirk, owned by H. L. Emmert, a multi-millionaire banker and farmer, who has heavy interests in Iowa and in Manitoba.



Farm home of Samuel Ferguson, Woodworth

Up till the present, only a small portion of St. Clements Municipality has been served by the railways. The Winnipeg and Northern Railway, however, is now under construction from East Selkirk to Victoria Harbor, which will traverse the entire length of the municipality. Heretofore, access to upper portions of the municipality has been by way of Lake Winnipeg. All the available remaining homesteads in this municipality were taken up as soon as the railway extension referred to above, was made. As the land was recognized as being highly valuable for all agricultural purposes, this municipality, like St. Andrews, which lies across the river from it, is bound to become the mixed farming and dairy producing ground for the Winnipeg district.

Wheat yields 30 to 45 bushels per acre; oats, 75 to 100; barley, 50 to 70; flax, 15 to 20. Of the whole area of the municipality—300,000 acres—only about 20,000 acres is as yet under cultivation.

Write Bruce Campbell, Publicity Commissioner, Selkirk.

ST. LAURENT

To the man who is seeking ideal farming land in closest proximity to the big central markets of Winnipeg there can be no question that the Rural Municipality of St. Laurent has a first claim on his attention. The conditions in this municipality are ideal for cattle raising, dairying and all the branches of profitable mixed farming. The quality of the soil would command attention anywhere; but when the location (within fifty miles of Winnipeg) is taken into account, together with the excellent railway facilities, a farm in St. Laurent at from \$8 (£1-12s.) to \$15 (£3) per acre is a wonderfully profitable investment.

The municipality extends along the eastern shore of Lake Manitoba. It is traversed by the Canadian Northern Railway, the line through St. Laurent being the proposed main route to the Hudson Bay.

In order to appreciate the splendid opportunity for mixed farming and ranching in this municipality it is only necessary to point out the wonderful pasturage here obtainable—over a hundred thousand acres of free run for cattle! There are unlimited quantities of hay at a purely nominal cost and excellent shelter is afforded by numerous clumps of poplar and other trees; these are scattered over the prairie in such a way that the whole locality is like an immense and beautiful park. There is plenty of good water. With shipping facilities of the best, the shortest of hauls to market and the high prices obtained for all farm products, the St. Laurent farmer has exceptional advantages.

The roads are good. So are the train and postal services, rural telephones, etc.

There is a profitable local market for dairy and other farm products during the summer because this municipality is one of the most popular summer resorts in the province. The

fine sandy beach that stretches along the lake shore within such easy distance of the great city of Winnipeg affords an immense natural playground for the most thickly populated section of Manitoba.

The district is a paradise for the sportsman. Duck, the famous prairie chicken, partridge and such game birds are to be found in very large numbers. The fishing is also all that could be desired and during the winter months develops into quite an important industry, affording local settlers room for profitable enterprise and employment.

In the central and eastern portions of the municipality there is a very large area of excellent land which is still unsettled. No homesteads are available; but the land can be purchased at remarkably low prices ranging, as already stated, from \$8 to \$15 (£1-12s. to £3) per acre.

STE. ROSE

The Rural Municipality of Ste. Rose extends from the south shore of Lake Dauphin along the Turtle River, having within its boundaries 231,460 acres, of which 161,442 are assessed.

The district is well adapted for mixed farming and noted for the certainty of its crops. Wild lands may be had at \$10 to \$15 (£2 to £3) per acre, and improved farms at \$20 (£4) and upwards per acre. There are also many good homesteads in the eastern portion awaiting the settlers.

Ste. Rose du Lac, the leading village, has Government elevator, Dominion land office sub-agency, convent, creamery, three large stores, hotel, and an agricultural society. Laurier, Ste. Amelie and Magnet are the other centres.

The population is composed of Canadians, French and Belgians.

The country, roads are good, the taxes are low, long distance and local telephones are installed. Game is plentiful.

Further information can be had from C. Jacob, Secretary-Treasurer, Ste. Rose du Lac, Man.



In River Park, Winnipeg, Manitoba

SWAN RIVER

This municipality offers special advantages to home-seekers. It is splendidly located between the Duck Mountains on the south and Porcupine Mountains on the north. Soil: black loam, clay subsoil. First-class mixed farming district. No drought, high winds or blizzards. Swan, Woody and Rolling Rivers flow through. Plenty of fuel, good water and drainage. Good roads, good schools and good markets.



The Red River is the practice course of the Winnipeg oarsmen

The District is traversed by the C.N.R., on which the following towns are located: Swan River and Bowsman on main line, and Kenville, Durban and Benito on the Thunder Hill branch.

Land can be bought at from \$8 (£1-12s.) to \$40 (£8), according to location and state of cultivation.

Further information may be had from the Secretary-Treasurer, Swan River, Man., or Reeve, Bowsman River, Manitoba.

THOMPSON

Thompson, a rural municipality situated about seventy miles southwest of Winnipeg, comprises a comparatively small area. The western boundary lies practically at the summit of the Pembina Mountains, with the eastern boundary extending several miles on the prairie so favorably reputed as "the Red River Valley."

The Morris and Brandon branch of the C.N.R. has its line through the heart of the municipality, and convenient to all portions for marketing purposes. Within its limits are the villages of Miami and Rosebank, neither of which have been incorporated. The former has a reputation for the beauty of its homes, its location at the base of the Pembina Mountains, its clusters of natural trees, and is on the banks of Tobacco Creek; the latter village, also neat and attractive in appearance, has enjoyed an enviable reputation as a wheat market.

To enumerate the advantages which the territory offers would necessitate much space, and suffice it to say that we possess all that any other district offers and many that others have not heretofore attained. Approximately, one-third of our municipality is prairie, the balance being wooded or of a scrubby nature, and remarkable for its al-

most unlimited productiveness. Water of the purest nature is obtained in every portion of the municipality. A gravel ridge, extending for many miles, renders possible the construction of buildings of a substantial character, with the most limited of means. The growing of fodder corn has been so successful that it has attracted the attention of those high in authority on that subject, and who have expressed their surprise at the regularly matured ear of this

River, the former being one of the first districts to adopt "consolidation." The consolidated school may fairly claim to be ranked as a college, teaching the higher branches of education, and is presided over by a principal and a large staff of highly qualified assistants.

The Municipality of Victoria is watered by the Assiniboine River, which flows through it. The river is provided with numerous ferries, with accommodation for traffic.

Petroleum deposits have been found adjoining the river, and an independent joint stock company has been formed to exploit same.

The magnificent buildings throughout the municipality already erected, as well as those in course of construction, afford ample proof of prosperity.

This is one of the oldest settled districts in the province, and there are no homestead lands available, but good improved farms can be had at probably \$15 to \$35 (£3 to £7) per acre on reasonable terms, according to locality and conditions.

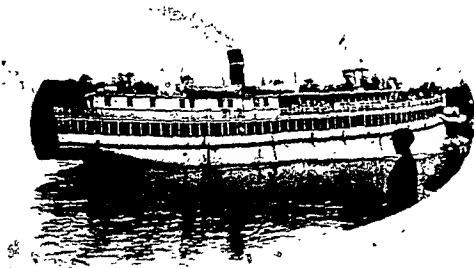
TOWN OF VIRDEN

Virden is a fine substantial town which creates a favorable impression at once upon the visitor. It has imposing buildings, busy streets, fine churches, and schools. It is the centre of one of the finest agricultural areas in the world, and the farmers are among the most intelligent and progressive in Manitoba.

The soil is second to none in a province famous for its fertility. The quality of grain produced on Virden farms is of the highest grade, and has won prizes at the best fairs of the world. Write to the Town Clerk, Virden, for information.

WALLACE

The Municipality of Wallace comprises townships 10, 11 and 12, in ranges 26, 27, 28 and 29, W 1st, the western boundary being also the western boundary of the province. The incorporated towns of Virden and Elkhorn are within the bounds of the municipality; also the villages of Hargrave and



Up the river to historic points near Winnipeg

district. Our grains in competition during the present fall (1913) have attained marvelous results in addition to the vegetables of all classes. Fruits of various kinds are in abundance, and the Dunston nurseries (owned and so successfully operated by A. P. Stevenson and heralded over Western Canada for the achievement in growing and shipping hundreds of barrels of apples annually) are situated in this municipality; and in addition many homes have their supply in their gardens.

There are many valuable farms which can be purchased on reasonable terms or leased. Information in regard to these can be secured by corresponding with the Reeve of the Municipality of Thompson, Miami, Manitoba.

VICTORIA

The Municipality of Victoria consists of seven-and-a-half townships, or about 170,000 acres of splendid fertile lands. It is situated about 80 miles from the city of Winnipeg. The chief towns in the municipality are Holland, situated in the centre, and Cypress River in the western part. Each is located on the Glenboro branch of the C.P.R., and each has numerous elevators and warehouses, etc., to provide for the wants of the various industries and for the demands of a large and exceedingly rich agricultural district. Holland possesses a well-equipped flour mill of over 150 barrels capacity, and an elevator in connection which does a large export trade with England and her dependencies as well as with China and Japan.

Education is by no means neglected, there being thirteen school districts within the municipality, including Holland and Cypress



Footbridge, City Park, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Kirkella. The main line C.P.R. runs through from southeast to northwest. The branch running to Saskatoon leaves the main line at Virden, and another branch runs north from Kirkella. The C.N.R. Hartney-Virden branch comes in on the south side, and the C.N.R. Brandon-Regina branch runs along the southern boundary; so that no part of the municipality is far from a station or siding.

The great main highway, running from Winnipeg west, runs for 35 miles through Wallace. Seven miles of it were built last summer; the balance will be built next summer. This will be a fine gravel road throughout. A very complete system of main municipal roads throughout the municipality was laid out last summer and by-laws passed providing for their construction under the Good Roads Act. These roads are laid out in such a way that very few residents will be more than two miles from one of them. It is expected this system will be completed within four or five years. All other road allowances are being improved as fast as funds and labor become available.

Schools are within easy reach of all parts. There are creameries at Virden and Elkhorn. The soil is of the best, being nearly all black loam from 6 inches to 4 ft in depth, on a clay subsoil. The water supply is good. The prairie is high and rolling.

All kinds of grains and all kinds of live stock thrive well. Marketing and shipping facilities are good.

There is still some unimproved prairie land for sale, \$12 to \$20 (£2-8s. to £4) per acre. Improved farms can be bought from \$20 (£4) to \$50 (£10) per acre.

Any further information desired can be obtained by writing to the Reeve of Wallace, Virden, Man.

WHITEMOUTH

This is a rural municipality having great promise on account of its proximity to Winnipeg. It has the best of transportation facilities, a wonderfully rich soil, and good highways are being built. It is well drained by the Whitemouth River.

Plenty of the best water, fuel and timber are available, and the best of timothy and clover hay are grown. It is a specially fine district for an ambitious homeseeker to investigate. Write to the Reeve, Whitemouth, Man.



A corner in City Park, Winnipeg, Manitoba

WHITEWATER

This rural municipality is a very fertile one and drained by the Souris River. The soil is the boast of the resident farmers. There is very little unimproved land. It is a great wheat-growing region, but much attention is given to horse-raising.

It is a highly improved district, like the best in the older parts of the Dominion, only having an infinitely better soil. The transportation and market facilities are the best. Write to Secretary-Treasurer, Whitewater Municipality, Minto, Man.

WINKLER

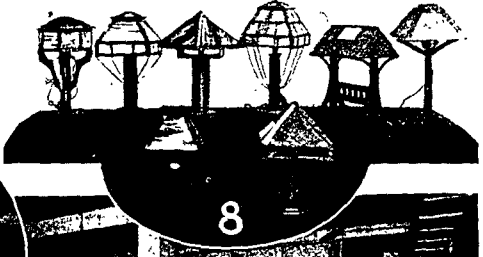
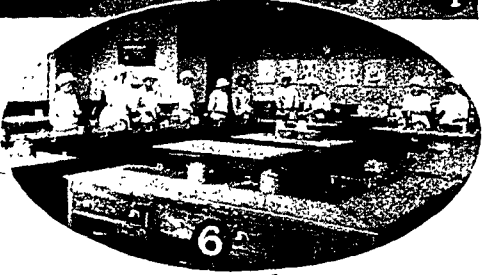
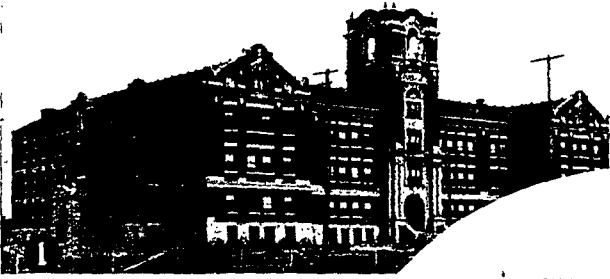
Winkler is an incorporated village within the boundaries of the rural municipality of Rhineland. Its population is mostly German. The surrounding district is a good one, and it is a busy trading centre. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary-Treasurer, Winkler, Man.

WINNIPEG—THE MANITOBA CAPITAL —CITY OF COMMERCE

Commercially, industrially, and financially, Winnipeg is the capital city of Western Canada. It is the key to the prairie provinces, and in the economic condition of Winnipeg is reflected every current of depression and every wave of prosperity which influences any portion of that vast territory which lies behind it. Commercially, its business increases as the newer country is brought under development, and increases proportionately as the development extends. Every new settler, every new commercial business, every new industry, having its location anywhere between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, means an additional influx of business to Winnipeg. And she comes by this accretion of business honestly, by virtue of her inheritance of commanding geographical position, by the right of being first in the field, and through the progressive spirit which animates her citizens.

As to geographical position, and the advantages she gains by it, it is only necessary to outline the railway situation. It is a commonplace that railways build for the traffic to be obtained. It is evident, from a glance at any railway map, that all the railways which are competing for business in Western Canada, recognize entry into Winnipeg as a first consideration. The result is that Winnipeg has an unrivalled system of distribution by rail, in which all the railroads of Western Canada take a part.

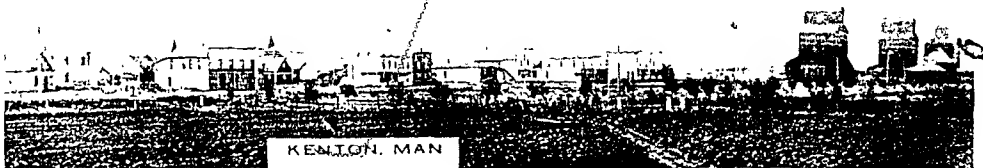
Her being first in the field is due to the far-sighted business acumen of the early fur traders, who realized the strategic position of Winnipeg as the logical supply depot at the entrance to the prairies, a position which she has held for forty years, a term of existence which has seen her advance from fur-trading post to village, from village to town, from town to commercial city doing the wholesale business for all the country west, and from



TYPES OF WINNIPEG SCHOOLS

- 1—Kelvin Technical High School, Winnipeg
- 2—Laura Secord Public School, Winnipeg
- 3—Lacrosse practice—corner of Manitoba University Campus
- 4, 5 and 8—Samples of practical work by Winnipeg school children

- 6—Domestic science kitchen
- 7—Dressmaking class
- 9—Gymnasium
- 10—Class in Manual training



Manitoba Towns are active grain shipping centres .

distributing point to a manufacturing city of the first rank among the factory communities of Canada

From a financial point of view, also, the importance of Winnipeg is coming to be recognized in increasing degree each year. Winnipeg is gradually taking the place in financial matters, so far as the West is concerned, that Montreal has occupied hitherto for the whole of Canada. Banks, loan companies, insurance and trust companies, and other financial institutions, realizing the growing importance of their transactions in the West, are making Winnipeg their headquarters—in many cases, not only for the West, but for the whole of Canada.

Economic conditions in Winnipeg have made enormous strides during the past decade.

In 1903 her population was 56,741. In 1913 the population (according to Directory census), including the suburbs, was 276,000, a gain of over 200,000 in ten years, an average of over 20,000 a year.

Her building permits in 1903 were \$5,689,400, and in 1913 \$18,357,150. The total for the ten years is \$136,464,790, an average of over \$13,500,000 a year.

Her assessment in 1903 was \$38,596,608, and in 1913 was \$259,419,520, an increase of over \$220,000,000.

The Winnipeg Customs returns in 1903 were \$1,936,811, and in 1913 were \$9,909,918, an increase of \$8,000,000.

Winnipeg's Postal Revenue in 1903 was \$201,906, and in 1912 was \$1,167,266, an increase of over \$965,360.

Winnipeg's Bank clearings in 1903 were \$240,108,000, and in 1913 were \$1,634,977,237, an increase of over \$1,300,000,000. A business record no other city anywhere of like population can show.

Winnipeg's industrial growth is also large. According to Government statistics in 1903, her output in manufactured goods was \$8,606,724, in 1911 was \$39,400,608, and in 1913 the output is estimated at \$50,000,000, an increase in ten years of over \$40,000,000. Winnipeg has now over four hundred factories producing this output, with some \$48,000,000 capital invested, employing over 18,000 hands, with a monthly payroll of \$750,000.

In addition to the above facts, Winnipeg took her place in 1912 as the greatest grain centre in the world, there being some 143,000,000 bushels of wheat passed through her portals in addition to the tremendous volume

of oats, barley and flax. In 1913, during the shipping season, 150,749,800 bushels of wheat were inspected at Winnipeg, an increase in two years of 5,000,000 bushels.

Greater Winnipeg has also the distinction of having the largest flour mills in the British Empire, operated by the Western Canada Flour Mills and Ogilvie Flour Mills, with a capacity each of 5,000 barrels per day.

Winnipeg has spent \$6,000,000 in a hydro-electric plant on the Winnipeg river, capable of producing 60,000 horse-power, which in addition to the Winnipeg Electric Railway plant of 39,000 horse-power capacity, enables Winnipeg to sell light to the citizens at .03c per kilo hour, and power to our manufacturers at less than 1c per kilo. This is a great factor in buildings for manufacturing industries.

Winnipeg is now engaged in securing a soft water supply for her citizens from a natural lake, which, when completed, will give to Winnipeg a water supply unequalled by any city in the world, and will greatly add towards the further development of her manufacturing industries.

These are a few indications of Winnipeg's growth. In every line of commercial endeavor the progress has been commensurate with the ratio of development indicated above, and the development of Winnipeg and the business of Winnipeg has marched shoulder to shoulder with the opening up for cultivation of the agricultural belt which forms the three prairie provinces.

As yet, however, less than one-eighth of this vast area of available farming land has been occupied. It is on the proceeds of the business of this one-eighth that the city of Winnipeg has grown to its present size and importance. What, then, is to be the future of Winnipeg when that other seven-eighths of potential farm land is brought into bearing by the spread of railway communication and the resulting settlement?

The Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, an organization composed of representatives of twenty-eight business and professional bodies of the city, conduct a permanent exposition of manufactured products, raw materials, resources of Manitoba, and have a free bureau of information to answer all inquiries relative to the opportunities open in manufacturing, commercial or other lines, and any communications addressed to Chas. F. Roland, Commissioner of the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, will be promptly answered.



LENORE, MAN.

Both Kenton and Lenore are in Woodworth Municipality

WOODLANDS

Area, 576 square miles, beginning 16 miles from Winnipeg. This municipality can offer advantages unsurpassed by any district in Western Canada, whether for grain growing, stock-raising, or diversified farming, being in close touch with an ever-growing market, and well supplied with railway facilities, two branches of the Canadian Northern Railway and the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway crossing the municipality.

The best of water can be obtained at 15 to 100 feet, and in many cases flowing wells.

Land is generally level, either open prairie or light scrub with about 10 per cent. of wood suitable for fuel. Soil is a sandy or clay loam, of good depth.

There are practically no homesteads left, but the Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific, and Hudson's Bay Company still control a number of sections, which can be purchased at \$10 to \$15 per acre (£2 to £3). Other lands are selling at \$15 to \$50 (£3 to £10) per acre, according to improvements.

The population is 1,600, generally British or Eastern Canadian. Maps, showing loca-

tion of railways, churches, schools, etc., furnished on application to Major J. Proctor, Secretary-Treasurer, Woodlands P.O., Manitoba.

WOODWORTH

Woodworth Municipality comprises townships 10-12 and ranges 23-25 inclusive, and is furnished by nature with splendid soil and good water, and its enterprising settlers have secured a convenient market, good schools, and probably the best rural telephone service in Manitoba.

It has three prosperous villages, viz., Lenore, Kenton and Harding, on a branch of the C.P.R., each well equipped with stores, machine shop, elevators, stockyards, etc. The principal source of revenue is wheat, but the fact that our local dealers have during the past year shipped out seventy-two cars of cattle and hogs, and six cars of horses, goes to show that Woodworth's progressive farmers recognize the value of mixed farming.

For further information apply to Geo. Campbell, Reeve, Kenton, Man., or W. V. Stevenson, Secretary-Treasurer, Harding, Man.



On the beach at St. Laurent, Lake Manitoba



MANITOBA SETTLERS' GUIDE

Homestead, Customs and Quarantine Regulations, Explanation of Survey System, Etc.

LANDS AVAILABLE FOR HOMESTEAD ENTRY

All surveyed agricultural Dominion lands (excepting "School Lands" and "Hudson's Bay Company Lands") in Manitoba, not disposed of and not reserved or occupied, are open to homestead entry.

"School Lands" consist of sections 11 and 29 in each township.

"Hudson's Bay Company's Lands" consist of sections 8 and 26.

Islands which are Dominion lands in the Province of Manitoba are reserved from entry.

An entry does not include the mineral or water rights.

Every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of 18 years and is a British subject, or declares intention to become a British subject, is entitled to obtain entry for a homestead to the extent of one quarter-section, on payment of an entry fee of ten dollars.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent on her for support is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

A widow who is remarried thereby ceases to be the sole head of a family and is not eligible to make an entry.

Application for homestead entry may be made by a person eligible under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," either at the land agency for the district in which the land is situate, or at the office of a sub-agent authorized to transact business in the district.

When application for homestead entry is made before a sub-agent, such application must be transmitted to the agent forthwith, and has no force or effect until received by him.

Notice of receipt of the application may be wired by the sub-agent at the expense of the applicant, to the agent, and in such case the land, if available, will be held until the application papers are received.

When a sub-agent has received an application for entry for a quarter-section, he must not receive another application for the same quarter-section from any other person until the first application has been dealt with by the agent.

Application for entry must be made by the applicant in person.

Application for homestead entry by proxy is permitted, however, in the case of a

person making entry on behalf of a father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized to do so in the form prescribed. In such case the proxy must appear before the Land Agent for the district in person. Application for entry by proxy cannot be accepted by a sub-agent.

The homesteader on whose behalf such entry is made must, before the expiration of six months from the date of the entry, appear personally before the agent (not a sub-agent) and satisfy him by declaration as provided that he is already in residence or on his way to commence such residence, and in the latter case that he will be in residence before the end of the six months. Should he fail to appear, the agent must cancel the entry without notice at the end of six months from date of entry.

When, in the opinion of an agent, an entry has been secured by misrepresentation, perjury, or fraud of any kind, it shall be his duty to secure all available evidence and forward same to Head Office.

If fraud is established to the satisfaction of the department, the entry will be immediately cancelled and at the discretion of the minister the entrant will be liable to loss of improvements or of the right to make a homestead entry, or both.

An entry for a homestead is for the sole use and benefit of the entrant, and neither directly nor indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, and the violation of this provision renders the entry liable to cancellation.

Residence Duties

A homesteader may perform the residence duties by residing in a house on his homestead at least six months in each year during a term of three years.

Before applying for patent it is required that the entrant's house upon the homestead shall be a habitable building; in the case of purchased homesteads the value of the house erected must be at least three hundred dollars. This requirement applies to all entries granted on and after the 1st February, 1909.

"Residence" or "Residence duties" for the purposes of the homestead law means actual and bona fide residence in a dwelling house by the entrant in person upon the homestead, or in accordance with the vicinity provisions. Residence duties cannot be done by a member of the homesteader's family or by any person as proxy on his behalf.

Sleeping on a homestead at night for a period of six months in the year, while following elsewhere during the day time a trade or calling other than agriculture, will not be accepted as residence within the meaning of the act, unless the residence of the homesteader is established by his family living continuously on the homestead during such periods of residence and by the homestead being his own sole place of abode during such periods.

Residence for six months in each of three years, after homestead entry, satisfies the residence requirement necessary to entitle the entrant to patent, without regard to periods during each year when the residence was done, but absence from the land for more than six months, at any time, renders the entry subject to application for cancellation.

Residence for any period less than thirty consecutive days is not accepted as constituting residence for the purpose of perfecting an entry or of establishing an entry in good standing.

Homestead duties must be performed during a period of three homestead years. Under Section 16 of the Dominion Lands Act of the 1st September, 1908, which governs all entries made on and after that date, homestead years can be computed in only two ways, (1st) from the date of the entry, and (2nd) from the date of the commencement of residence. Commencement of residence may be after or before entry, but no residence before entry can be credited to an entrant for any time during which the land was under entry to another person.

Residence in the Vicinity

The term "vicinity" is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on a farm owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

If the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of a homesteader has permanent residence on a farm owned solely by him or her, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead, purchased, homestead or pre-emption entered for by him or her in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father, mother, brother, sister, son or daughter, as the case may be.

A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties while living on a farm owned by himself or by a relative in the vicinity must notify the agent for the district of such intention, and keep him informed as to his post office address. Otherwise his entry is liable to become the subject of cancellation proceedings.

A settler within the pre-emption tract who has acquired a homestead pre-emption may fulfil the residence duties in connection with his homestead by living on his pre-emption.

Cultivation Duties

A homesteader who resides on his homestead is required to break a total of at least 30 acres of the homestead (of which 20 must be cropped) before applying for a patent. A reasonable proportion of the cultivation duties must be done during each year.

When the duties are being performed under the regulations permitting residence in vicinity, the total required to be broken will be at least 50 acres (of which 30 must be cropped).

Entrants are expected in every case to bring the required area under cultivation. Where they have been unable to fully meet the requirements by reason of woods, rocks, or the broken character of the surface, the area required may be reduced at the discretion of the minister, and application for patent will be taken subject to acceptance by the agent and department after inspection and report by a homestead inspector, but inspections of land of this character are not made prior to application for patent.

Cultivation must be done in each of three years, during two of which the breaking must be in crop.

A homesteader is allowed six months from the date of his entry within which to perfect the same by taking possession of the land and beginning his residence duties in connection therewith. Any entry not so perfected within that period is liable to cancellation.

For cause shown, however, Head Office may protect an entry for an additional period of six months. This does not apply to entries made by proxy.

If a homesteader dies before perfecting entry by commencement of residence within six months, the entry becomes liable to cancellation. The department may, however, on application, extend the time for the performance of the duties if the legal representatives have taken out letters of administration or have them in course of preparation with intention of performing the required duties; but not in the case of a settler who has obtained a homestead entry by proxy unless he had personally appeared at the agency or commenced actual residence on the homestead.

Cancellation Proceedings

An entry is liable to cancellation:

If the residence or cultivation duties or other conditions are not being fulfilled.

If a homesteader is absent from the homestead for a period of over six months at any one time.

If obtained or granted by error, personation, misrepresentation, perjury or other fraud.

If the land is valuable because of merchantable timber exceeding twenty-five acres in extent.

If improvements upon the land have not been paid for or have been misrepresented.

If an entrant executes an abandonment of his entry for a consideration or assigns or agrees to assign any right therein prior to issue of patent.

A reservation for a minor is liable to application for cancellation for non-fulfilment of the conditions or if the same was obtained through error, misrepresentation or fraud.

Application for Patent

Application for patent may, after completion of the duties, be made by an entrant before an agent or homestead inspector, or before a sub-agent for the district.

Patent cannot be issued to any entrant who is not a British subject by birth or naturalization.

Application for patent for homestead must not be taken until the three full years have completely elapsed from the date of entry or commencement of residence before entry.

Evidence must be taken only from disinterested witnesses resident in the locality, who are able to testify from their personal knowledge and not from hearsay, and who are not members of the entrant's family.

Where an entrant has performed his residence duties on farming land, owned by himself or by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister in vicinity, the agent shall certify on application for patent whether ownership has been established to his satisfaction and shall note thereon full particulars concerning each document produced for his inspection, giving the dates thereof, names of parties thereto, amounts of payments and areas of land.

Subagents or other authorized persons taking applications for patents where proof of ownership is necessary must advise the applicant to forward the necessary documents of proof to the Agent of Dominion Lands promptly.

Failure on the part of a homesteader to apply for patent within a period of five years from the date of entry renders his right to the homestead liable to forfeiture.

Applications for naturalization in connection with applications for patent may be made before homestead inspectors appointed commissioners to receive the same.

No fee is charged for their services, but a court fee of 25 cents is imposed by the Naturalization Act.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Live Stock and Settlers' Effects — Duty Free

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his first arrival, viz.:—

If Horses only are brought in,	16	allowed
If Cattle	16	“
If Sheep	160	“
If Swine	160	“

If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on the live stock in excess of the number above provided for.

For Customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal.

Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to Quarantine Regulations.

Item 705 of the Customs Tariff (1907), for free entry of settlers' effects reads as follows:—

705, Settlers' effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects; instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, wagons, and other highway vehicles, agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles or implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment; all the foregoing if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs; provided, that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects



Plowing, seeding and harrowing at one time on the McDiarmid farm, near Gladstone, Manitoba. The four oxen on the left can pull as much as eight horses

may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to take the following oath:—

I, _____ do hereby make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, entitled to free entry as settlers' effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been actually owned by myself for at least six months before any removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise or for use in any manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "live stock" enumerated and described in the entry hereunto attached is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Sworn to before me _____ of this day of _____ 19__

Collector _____
Settlers' Effects Entries

As a special concession, applicable in the case of immigrants only, collectors are advised that Entries of Settlers' Effects may be accepted when attested to on behalf of the owner by persons (as agents) accompanying such effects, including live stock owned by settlers for six months before removal to Canada.

Collectors may assist settlers in preparing their entry papers without charge, and may accept entry papers for Settlers' Effects (other than live stock) when declared before a Justice of the Peace in Canada or before a notary public elsewhere, or when made out by a Customs Officer pro forma, provided the goods be examined by the collector, or by a customs officer under his direction, and he is satisfied that the goods are bona fide Settlers' Effects entitled to free entry.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

The following customs ports in the Province of Manitoba are declared to be Animals' Quarantine Stations, and all animals imported subject to quarantine must be entered through the said stations, viz:—Emerson, Gretna and Bannerman, Man

Animals subject to inspection only, but which are not subject to quarantine, may enter Manitoba at Snowflake, Man

All animals imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States must be accompanied by a statutory declaration or affidavit made by the owner or importer, stating clearly the purpose for which said animals are imported, viz:—Whether for breeding purposes, for milk production, for work, for grazing, feeding, or slaughter, or whether they form part of settlers' effects, or whether they are entered for temporary stay.

Sec. 31. Said declaration or affidavit must be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, who will decide whether the animals are entitled to entry under these regulations and will notify the Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture in all cases where the regulations require an inspection to be made.

Horses, Mules and Asses

Sec. 32. The importation of branded or range western horses, mules and asses, other than those which are gentle and broken to harness or saddle, is prohibited.

Sec. 33. Horses, mules or asses, other than those comprising part of settlers' effects, shall be inspected and must be accompanied by:—

(a) A satisfactory certificate of mallein test dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry, and signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; or

(b) A similar certificate from a reputable veterinarian, provided such certificate is endorsed by an inspector of the said Bureau of Animal Industry; or

(c) A similar certificate from an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 35. When tested at the port of entry, if any reactors are found they shall be slaughtered without compensation or def-



These neighbors of a Manitoba farmer who was ill turned out to help him. Each man donated one day's work and helped to crop a field which otherwise would have stood idle

ntely marked and returned to the United States, and must not again be presented for entry. All horses, mules or asses in the same consignment shall be returned to the United States, but the non reactors must be again presented for entry, and further test after a lapse of a period of not less than fifteen days from the date of the first test, provided that satisfactory evidence is produced to the effect that they have not, during the said period, been in contact with affected animals. When tested at destination points all animals reacting to the test will be slaughtered without compensation, while those comprising the rest of the shipment will be detained in quarantine until it is shown to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Director-General that they are free from disease.

Sec. 36. Horses, mules or asses forming part of settlers' effects shall be inspected and should be accompanied by:—

(a) A satisfactory certificate of mallein test dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry, and signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; or,

(b) A similar certificate from a reputable veterinarian provided such certificate is endorsed by an inspector of the said Bureau of Animal Industry; or,

(c) A similar certificate from an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 37. If not so accompanied such horses, mules or asses may be submitted to the mallein test by an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture at any time after their arrival in Canada. If found to react within a period of six months of date of entry they will be destroyed without compensation.

Sec. 38. If on inspection at the boundary, glanders is found in any consignment, all animals comprising it shall be returned to the United States, but non-reactors may be again presented for entry and further test after the lapse of a period of not less than fifteen days from the date of the first test, provided that satisfactory evidence is produced to the effect that they have not, during the said period, been in contact with affected animals.

Sec. 39. Horses, mules and asses found to be, or suspected of being, affected with any contagious disease may be returned to the United States or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

Cattle

Sec. 40. All cattle shall be inspected, and if so ordered by the minister, may be detained, isolated, submitted to the tuberculin test, dipped or otherwise treated, or, in de-



Plowing scenes in Manitoba, illustrating three methods

fault of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that animals are affected with or having been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

Sec. 41. Cattle found to be diseased or suspected of being diseased may be returned to the United States or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

Sec. 42. Cattle for breeding purposes and milk production six months old or over, if unaccompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin test chart signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, must be detained in quarantine for one week or such further period as may be deemed necessary, and subjected to the tuberculin test; cattle reacting thereto must be returned to the United States or slaughtered without compensation.

Sec. 43. Importers may be required to furnish a statutory declaration that the chart produced applies to the cattle it purports to describe and no other.

Other Ruminants

Sec. 44. All sheep and goats shall be inspected, and, if so ordered by the minister, may be detained, isolated, dipped or otherwise treated, or, in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that the animals are affected with or have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

Sec. 45. Sheep or goats found to be diseased or suspected of being diseased may be returned to the United States or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

Swine

Sec. 46. All swine must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry stating that neither swine plague nor hog cholera has existed within a radius of five miles of the premises in which they have been kept for a period of six months, immediately preceding the date of shipment, but such swine shall, nevertheless, be inspected, and shall be subjected to a quarantine of thirty days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian cattle.

Sec. 47. Swine found to be suffering from contagious disease may be slaughtered without compensation, or may be returned to the United States, or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General shall direct.

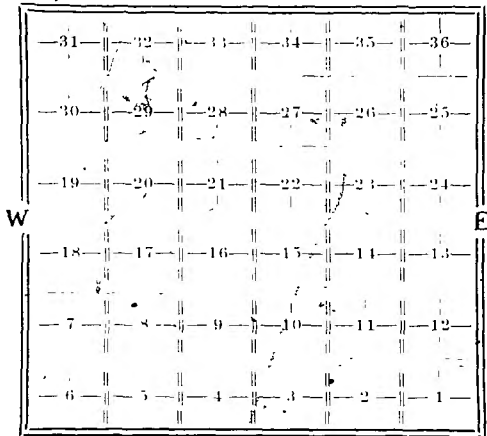
EXPLANATION OF THE SURVEY SYSTEM

Dominion lands are laid off in square townships, each containing thirty-six sections of as nearly one mile square as the convergence of meridians permits. Such sections are bounded and numbered as shown by the diagram herewith.

Townships are numbered consecutively from south to north. Each row of townships

thus formed is given a range number. The ranges start from a principal meridian and

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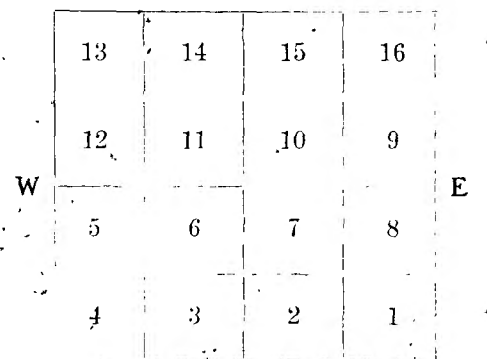
Plan of Township

are numbered consecutively. The first meridian is a few miles west of Winnipeg. Ranges number from this meridian as a starting point, both eastward and westward. In regard to all other meridians, ranges number westward only.

It will be seen that the number of township, range and meridian at once shows the exact location of a township.

Road allowances are provided as indicated by double lines on the above diagram, namely, running north and south, between each section; running east and west, along the township lines and from thence, two miles apart.

N



S

Plan of Section

A section contains six hundred and forty acres. Each section is divided into four quarter-sections, containing one hundred and sixty acres each.

Each section is deemed to be divided into forty-acre areas, known as legal subdivisions, and numbered and bounded as in diagram above.

WHERE TO APPLY

THE intending settler is respectfully urged by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration to apply for all information about Manitoba at Manitoba Government Offices.

By so doing he will be reliably and fully informed on all matters in which he is interested, with special and courteous attention to his individual needs and preferences. The Manitoba officials with whom he will come in contact are directed by a strict policy of fairness to the prospective citizen; the free information secured from them will consist of honest facts.

Information will be furnished as to all necessary preparation for the journey to Manitoba, so that there need be no lack of comfort on the trip and no expensive mistakes in the matter of supplies, etc., through ignorance of prevailing conditions.

From the time the settler leaves until he is satisfactorily and safely located in his new home, the Manitoba Government will keep in touch with him through its officials at various points.

Manitoba Government Offices

AT BRISTOL, ENGLAND—65a Baldwin St.—F. W. Kerr, Manitoba Government Commissioner.

AT LONDONDERRY, IRELAND—33 Foyle St.—John Coghlan, Manitoba Government Commissioner.

AT TORONTO, ONTARIO—77 York St.—James Hartney, Manitoba Government Commissioner.

AT EMERSON, MANITOBA—W. W. Unsworth, Manitoba Government Commissioner.

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Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration

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Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

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Map of the Province of Manitoba.

Calendar—Manitoba Agricultural College.

Bulletin No. 1—"Classification of the Horse," by W. H. Peters, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College.

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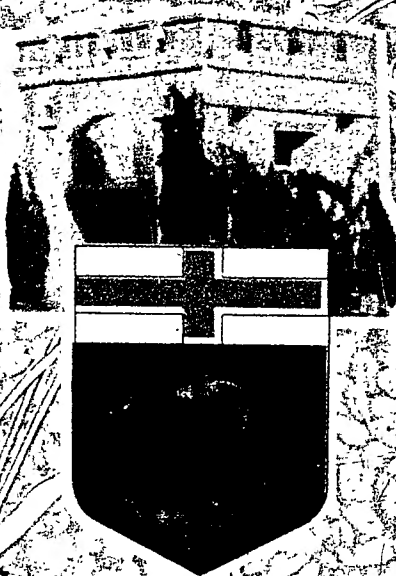
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